

Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
(NPPR)
SJ 100-3
Volume 23

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TITLE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - N b7C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: SUMMARY REPORT

Setting forth Summary Report concerning Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, classified by subject matter, and covering period of 1922 to June 30, 1951.

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SJ 100-3

San Juan, Puerto Rico
July 31, 1952

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

Synopsis

Development of NPPR summarized from formation in 1922 to 6/30/51. BACKGROUND: Island of Puerto Rico in West Indies group became U. S. possession in 1899, when ceded to United States from Spain by Treaty of Paris. BRIEF HISTORY OF NPPR: NPPR founded 1922, Rio Piedras, P. R., by militant elements of Union Party of Puerto Rico. Objective: To secure independence of Puerto Rico from United States, and establish Republic. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS became NPPR President 1930; has held position ever since, guiding NPPR policy and operations. NPPR went to polls 1932 in Puerto Rico. Overwhelmingly defeated. Abandoned electoral method. ALBIZU CAMPOS introduced revolutionary policy,

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Synopsis of Facts (Cont'd):

created military organization called Liberating Army of the Republic. NPPR commenced acts of violence 1932. ALBIZU CAMPOS and other NPPR leaders convicted Federal Court, San Juan, 1936, for advocating overthrow of United States Government. Sent to Federal prison in United States. After release, ALBIZU CAMPOS spent probation 1943-1947 in New York City. Party operations centered New York that period. Meanwhile NPPR members in Puerto Rico continued defiance of United States law by refusing to comply with Selective Service Act of 1940. Fifty members imprisoned. ALBIZU CAMPOS returned to Island December, 1947. His return signal for resurgence Nationalist activity in Puerto Rico. NPPR expanded membership; began to arm, reformed Liberating Army (Cadet organization), held parades and public meetings. ALBIZU CAMPOS and other Party leaders exhorted people of Island to revolt to obtain independence from United States. Defiance of United States law continued by non-compliance with Selective Service Act of 1948. Insular Police confiscated some Nationalist weapons, 10/27/50, leading to fear of arrest and search, and hasty preparations by some NPPR members to resist search. Search party of police ambushed by Nationalists early A.M., 10/30/50. Series of Nationalist attacks followed, directed against Insular Police, and Governor of Puerto Rico. On 11/1/50, two NPPR members from New York City attempted to assassinate President of United States in Washington, D. C. Following uprising, ALBIZU CAMPOS, majority of NPPR leaders, and many members, arrested and convicted in Insular and Federal Courts. Party operations largely disorganized. Public and private meetings have resumed on limited scale. Some underground activity reported. ORGANIZATION: NPPR structure has traditionally consisted of three functioning parts: the National Board; the National Assembly (an annual general assembly of the NPPR); and the Municipal Boards (composed of party members and

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Synopsis of Facts (Cont'd):

their local leaders. Other components are "Liberating Army of the Republic," (aka Cadet organization); the Daughters of Liberty, (nurse corps of the cadet organization); and the "National Federation of Puerto Rican Students," (student section). Underground organization known as the "Manigua," formed early 1949, composed of Leader Phase which made revolutionary and assassination plans, and Revolutionary Phase, a suicide squad committed to carry out instructions of Leader Phase. National Officers of NPPR, at time of uprising, 1950: included President, Vice-President, Secretary General, Treasurer General, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Confidential Aide to President, United Nations Observer, Special Representative for NPPR. Above officers, plus two delegates from each of seven senatorial districts of Puerto Rico, composed the National Board. Municipal Board officers: Fifty-one municipal boards operating in Puerto Rico in 1950, plus 2 municipal boards in Continental United States, at New York City and Chicago. MEMBERSHIP: Requirements for membership in NPPR not standardized. Members vary in degree and type of cooperation, from financial cooperation to availability for assassination attempts and revolt. Major factor in recruiting drives, almost hypnotic influence of ALBIZU CAMPOS. NPPR membership at its peak strength in 1936, estimated at 3,000. Approximately 565 active members in 1950, at time of revolt. CADET ORGANIZATION: Formed as youth organization in 1930 by ALBIZU CAMPOS. Gradually militarized. In 1936, purpose shown as armed force for overthrow of U. S. Government in Puerto Rico. Organizational structure at time of revolt in 1950: ALBIZU, assisted by an Inspector General (JULIO RAMON DEL RIO), a Commander (RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO), a Colonel (TOMAS LOPEZ DE VICTORIA), with Captains and lesser officers in local areas. Estimate of Cadet membership 1950: 80. Cadet companies executed drills at public meetings of NPPR, 1948-1950, and occasionally practiced with firearms in private sessions. Unsuccessful

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attempt made March, 1950, to recruit members for Nurse Corps. About forty per cent of Cadet membership participated in Nationalist uprising, October, 1950. WEAPONS: Obtained by members through secret purchase, soliciting, theft, and manufacture (of bombs). Approximately 150 members in Puerto Rico in possession of weapons at time of uprising, 1950. Most Nationalist weapons confiscated by Insular Police after uprising. Weapons included variety of firearms; and bombs, particularly of incendiary type. Insular Law 17 (Weapons Law of Puerto Rico) passed January 19, 1951, to control availability of weapons in Puerto Rico. CURRENT NPPR POLICY: Derived from doctrine evolved principally by ALBIZU CAMPOS including: International policy consisting of propaganda on international level, directed toward Latin American countries in particular and United Nations organization, with objective of securing international recognition of Puerto Rico as a sovereign nation and securing the assistance of other nations in forcing the United States to withdraw from Island. Policy in relation to the United States, which is denial of United States authority in Puerto Rico, refusal to obey certain United States laws, particularly Selective Service, refusal to cooperate with United States Government-inspired projects, advocacy of violent overthrow of United States Government, and committing acts of violence to disrupt United States operations. Policy in relation to Insular issues includes non-participation in Insular elections, non-cooperation with Insular Government, agitation for resistance to constituted authority in Puerto Rico, and committing acts of violence intended to disrupt and/or overthrow the Insular Government. No basic change in above policies reported since Nationalist uprising of 1950. MEETINGS: NPPR has developed schedule of annual commemorative days at which large public meetings held: February 23, March 21, March 24, April 8, April 16, June 11, July 25, September 23, October 12, October 26, and November 19. From 1948, to October, 1950, (continued next page)

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public meetings usually included speeches by ALBIZU CAMPOS and other Party leaders, and parades. Attendance dwindled from about 3,000 peak attendance at public meeting, 11/19/48, to less than 500 at 10/26/50 public meeting. Following uprising, October, 1950; no public gathering of Nationalists until 2/24/51, when small service held for deceased members. Eight Nationalists held public ceremony, Ponce, P. R., 3/21/51, for Nationalist dead. Eleven met at Cabo Rojo, P. R., 4/8/51, in brief commemoration. Seventy-seven persons marched in Nationalist parade, San Juan, 4/16/51, in traditional ceremonies honoring Puerto Rican independence leader. No speeches made. No incidents in connection with meetings. Private meetings of NPPR members and officers prior to uprising of 1950, included meetings of National Board, National Assembly, Municipal Boards, special meetings of officers, conspiratorial meetings preparatory to acts of violence, and mobilization for violence. Two Municipal Board meetings at Maricao, P. R., and three Municipal Board meetings at Mayaguez, P. R., reported in interval between uprising, 1950, and June, 1951. No meetings of National Board or National Assembly this period. VIOLENCE AND REPORTED PLANS THEREFOR: Principal theme NPPR history since ALBIZU CAMPOS assumed command of Party has been development of violent methods. Beginning 1932 with assault on Puerto Rican Capitol, Nationalist violence continued through 1938. Following are high lights: 1932 - assault on Chief Justice, Supreme Court of P. R.; 1935 - bombing of public buildings, Puerto Rico, and attack against Insular Police at Rio Piedras, P. R.; 1936 - assassination of Insular Chief of Police, attempted assassination of Puerto Rican Resident Commissioner; 1937 - attack against Insular Police, Ponce, P. R., in which many persons killed and wounded, attempted assassination of Federal Judge at San Juan; 1938 - assassination of Colonel of Puerto Rican National Guard, and attempted assassination of Governor of Puerto Rico. Following resurgence of Nationalist

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activity, a Nationalist attacked Insular Policeman. October, 1950, uprising in Puerto Rico resulted in death of 16 Nationalists, 7 Insular Policemen, one member Puerto Rican National Guard, and 6 bystanders; wounding of 51 persons. Nationalist violence since 1932 has resulted in 64 deaths and 212 other casualties. In period following 1950 uprising to June, 1951, continuing indications of planned Nationalist violence were reported, principally plans for Nationalist revenge against Insular authorities for NPPR prosecutions following uprising. Violent incidents since uprising have included attack on 12/11/50 at Havana, Cuba, by Nationalist PELEGRIN MATOS GARCIA against JAIME BENITEZ, Puerto Rican representative to UNESCO conference, Havana; and assault by two NPPR inmates of Mayaguez, P. R., jail against guard, 3/3/51.

FUNDS: Usual sources: Dues and assessments, contributions, fund-raising campaigns, door-to-door canvassing, and public meetings. Major expenditures have been for support of ALBIZU CAMPOS and family. Others for propaganda, including foreign delegations, broadcasts, publications, assemblies; for expenses in connection with legal defense of prosecuted members, and for arms and ammunition. On 12/18/49, ALBIZU CAMPOS stated National Treasury was empty. Fund-raising campaign, 1950, had little success. Following uprising, Party faced with critical need for funds to pay legal expenses.

METHODS OF COMMUNICATION: Most NPPR communications sent through regular postal channels. Some concealed and coded messages employed on occasion. Couriers used immediately prior to uprising, for mobilization.

YOUTH MATTERS: NPPR organized National Federation of Puerto Rican Students, prior to 1935, at University of Puerto Rico. Exerted influence at University by infiltrating student organizations. Nationalist influence subsequently dwindled. Beginning in 1947, ALBIZU CAMPOS expressed dissatisfaction with waning influence of NPPR on Puerto Rican youth. Small Nationalist youth groups prior to uprising,

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1950, included "La Juventud Revolucionaria de Puerto Rico," (the Revolutionary Youth of Puerto Rico), with groups at Mayaguez and Lares, P. R.; "Los Pioneros," (The Pioneers), at Mayaguez, and "Jovenes Amantes de la Libertad," (Youths who Love Liberty), at Ponce, P. R. No reported activity following uprising. SECURITY MEASURES: Security force of NPPR, consisting of armed members in civilian clothing, had for many years had task of protecting ALBIZU CAMPOS at NPPR headquarters and at public meetings. Bodyguards considered next in importance to leadership of Party. Guards also protected NPPR farms where arms stored. Other security measures: excessive speeds while driving (to forestall police surveillance), collection of weapons for defense, use of isolated sites for firearms practice, use of death threats to recalcitrant members, discontinuance of membership cards, 1949, and decentralization of Party records. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: One of principal activities has been attempt to secure foreign support for NPPR program. For many years emissaries sent from NPPR to Inter-American conferences and congresses for purpose of persuading them to adopt resolutions condemning intervention of United States in Puerto Rico. United Nations Organization a target from its inception for NPPR propaganda. Party maintained an Observer at U.N. until uprising. Issued statements, manifestoes, and "documents" intended to influence foreign governments toward demonstrations of sympathy with NPPR. JUAN JUARBE Y JUARBE, Secretary of Foreign Relations of NPPR, has operated at Havana, Cuba, since 1936, being instrumental in formation of committee of aid for Puerto Rican "exiles" (self-exiled members of NPPR, etc.). In 1939, Dr. EMILIO ROIG DE LEUCHSEN-RING, Havana historian, formed Cuban Committee for Puerto Rican Independence, which still operates in Havana. PIERRE MORAVIAH MORPEAU, Haitian poet, acts as NPPR propagandist in Haiti. Other NPPR propaganda efforts have been made in the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Chile, Guatemala, (continued next page)

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Synopsis of Facts (Cont'd)

Argentina, and Uruguay. METHODS OF PROPAGANDA: Propaganda methods since formation of NPPR have included use of books, magazines, newspapers, other publications; public addresses, radio broadcasts, establishment of NPPR groups in foreign countries, and sending delegations to international conferences. At time of uprising, 1950, no regular NPPR publications were appearing in Puerto Rico, though a book, "El Movimiento Libertador en la Historia de Puerto Rico," (The Liberating Movement in the History of Puerto Rico) had been completed by RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, Special Representative of NPPR, immediately prior to October, 1950 uprising. Book, confiscated by Insular authorities prior to dissemination, asserted independence of Puerto Rico could be secured only by revolution. FRONT GROUPS: NPPR, since its inception, has had little use for front groups, preferring to operate either openly or in secret underground sessions. However, in New York City in early 1940s, NPPR organized a club for each of three NPPR boards that area: Club Pomarrosas for Manhattan Board, Club Cultural Hispano for Bronx Board, and Sociedad Hijos del Caribe for Brooklyn Board. In addition, an organization known as Casa Borinquen operated in Bronx in association with NPPR. Ostensibly social organizations, these groups contained many NPPR members, and frequently served as proving ground for prospective members of the respective New York NPPR boards. COOPERATION WITH OTHER GROUPS: NPPR Constitution forbids affiliation of Party members with any other party or organization. However, NPPR has occasionally cooperated with other groups also seeking independence for Puerto Rico. Communist Party, USA, and Communist Party of Puerto Rico have actively aided NPPR in its clamor for independence of Puerto Rico, and NPPR has frequently welcomed their propaganda assistance. Ideological differences between Communist Party and NPPR have forestalled closer affiliation. Very little cooperation between NPPR and Independence Party of Puerto Rico (a legally constituted political party in Puerto Rico). NPPR
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Synopsis of Facts (Cont'd):

has received assistance from other groups and individuals, principally the International Workers Order, Council for Pan American Democracy, American League for Puerto Rican Independence, and ex-U. S. Congressman from New York, VITO MARCANTONIO.

UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES: Early 1949, the "MANIGUA," an underground group, was formed within NPPR. Existence not generally known among NPPR members. Candidates secretly selected by certain NPPR leaders, and initiated involuntarily and by torture into a "suicide squad," to carry out revolutionary plans made for them by the leaders. "Spiritualist" sessions used as cover for induction of members. According to their special concept, the NPPR actually consisted of four "phases": the first (the traditional political phase); the second (the Cadet organization); the third (the suicide squad); and the fourth (the leader phase). The third and fourth phases together (the MANIGUA) were considered by members of these phases to be the true underground of the NPPR. The "MANIGUA" held firearms practice [redacted] in Cayey, P. R., and planned, but failed to carry out, assassinations of certain high officials. Leaders and members of "MANIGUA" took active part in NPPR uprising, 1950. No "MANIGUA" activity reported since uprising. Another group, formed [redacted] in Rio Piedras, P. R., under leadership of [redacted] [redacted] planned attack to avenge prosecution of ALBIZU CAMPOS. [redacted] group reported dissolved. A tentative draft of new NPPR organization, on underground basis, to be known as "MIRA," (Look), uncovered. Organization to be system of nuclei similar to Communist cell system, to be headed by a President and Supreme Council. No indications received this proposed organization implemented in any way.

ARRESTS AND PROSECUTIONS: NPPR methods of violence and defiance of United States law in Puerto Rico have resulted in arrests and prosecutions of NPPR members and leaders on continual basis since 1932. From 1932 to 1940, at least 33 NPPR members and leaders arrested and/or prosecuted in Insular

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and Federal Courts in Puerto Rico for various crimes involving attacks on, attempted assassinations, and assassinations of Insular and Federal officials. Sixty NPPR members prosecuted in Federal Court from 1940 to 1950 for violation of Selective Service Acts. One hundred seventy-three individuals arrested and prosecuted in Insular courts in prosecutions arising out of NPPR uprising of October, 1950. Fourteen of latter also prosecuted in Federal Court, San Juan, for destruction of U. S. Post Office and mail, and destruction of Selective Service records, at Jayuya, P. R.

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A. ORGANIZATION

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DETAILS:

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INTRODUCTION

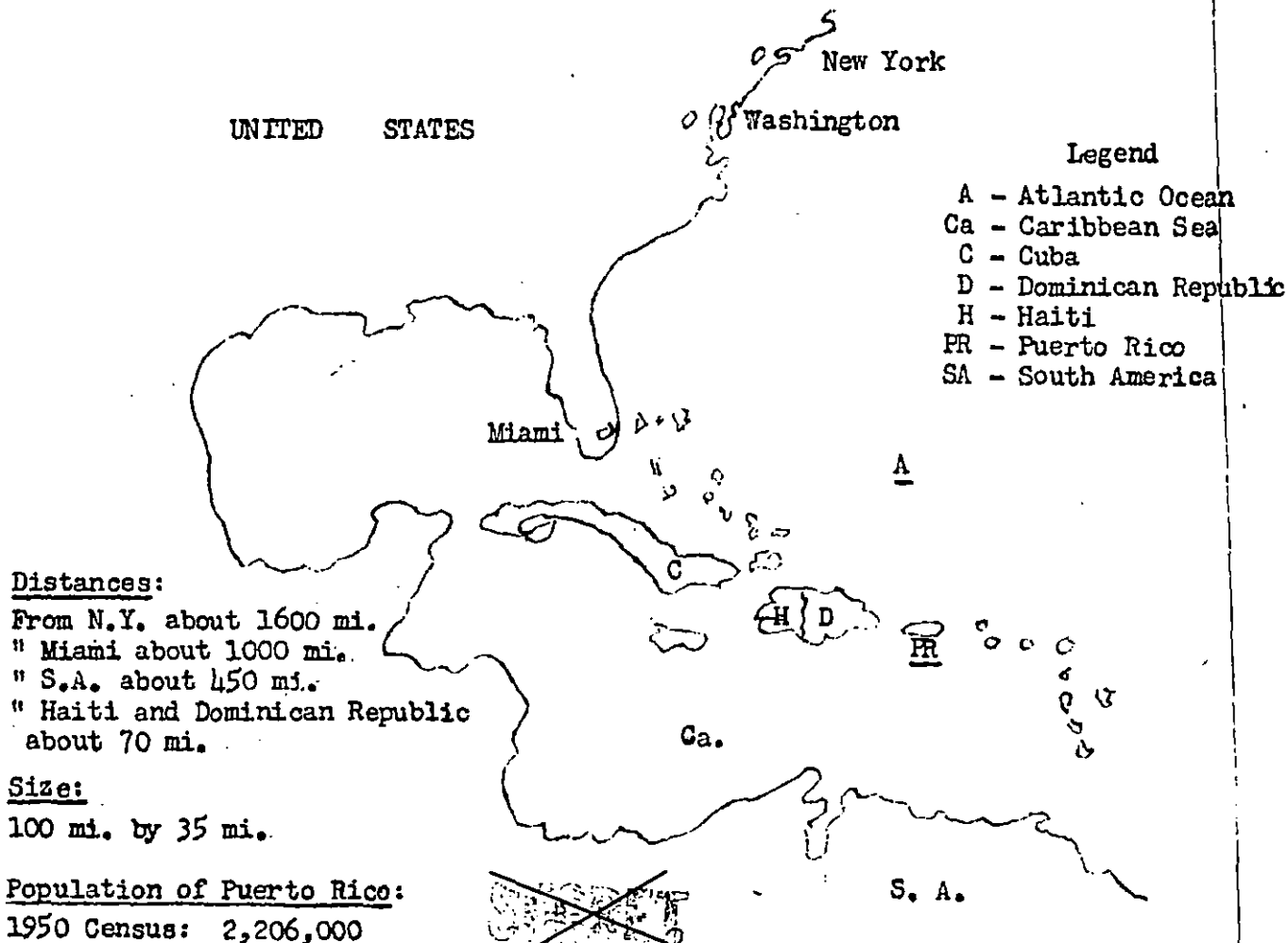
This report summarizes the development of the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO from its founding in 1922 to June 30, 1951.

The following abbreviations are used:

NPPR	Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
PPD	Popular Democratic Party
PEP	Statehood Party of Puerto Rico
PIP	Independence Party of Puerto Rico
UPR	Union of The People For The Establishment of The Republic of Puerto Rico

Location, Population and Size of Puerto Rico:

The sketch below is set out for the purpose of orientation.



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Brief History of Puerto Rico

The NPPR has developed a basic doctrine to the effect that Puerto Rico is actually a sovereign, independent republic. This doctrine has been derived from the Party's interpretation of certain situations in Puerto Rican history. A brief outline of the history of Puerto Rico is reflected below for an understanding of historical situations from which NPPR doctrine has been derived.

The Island of Puerto Rico, the eastern-most island of the greater Antilles group of the West Indies, became a part of the Spanish empire in 1493 when Columbus took possession of the island in the name of the King of Spain. Except for a short period in 1583 when the island was a British possession by conquest, Puerto Rico continued as a Spanish colony until the late 19th Century. In the 19th Century there were nine revolts against the Spanish regime in Puerto Rico, the most significant of which from the NPPR viewpoint, was the revolt at Lares, Puerto Rico, in 1868.

On September 23, 1868, a small group of Puerto Ricans, inspired by Dr. RAMON EMETERIO BETANCES, forcibly occupied the mountain village of Lares, Puerto Rico, and proclaimed the Republic of Puerto Rico under the Presidency of FRANCISCO RAMIREZ. This group was quickly subdued by the Spanish Army; however, for a brief period thereafter, Puerto Rico enjoyed representation in the Spanish Cortes and enjoyed certain aspects of autonomy, including the Puerto Rican Legislative Assembly with limited powers, subject to approval of the Governor of Puerto Rico, an appointee of the Spanish King. The NPPR celebrates September 23 each year as the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Puerto Rico and refers to the celebration as the "Grito de Lares" (Cry of Lares). A subsequent Spanish Governor abolished most of the rights secured by the Puerto Rican people following the Lares revolt and ALFONSO XII of Spain only partially restored these rights in 1875.

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In 1887 an assembly in Ponce, Puerto Rico, demanded complete autonomy for Puerto Rico, but failed to secure it. Subsequently, a Puerto Rican revolutionary group was set up with headquarters in New York City. In 1895 this group was in contact with Cuban revolutionaries with the objective of a combined revolt against the Spanish regime. Meanwhile, another political group in Puerto Rico, led by LUIS MUNOZ RIVERA (father of the present Governor of Puerto Rico) sought autonomy for Puerto Rico, but did not demand cessation of Spanish rule. This group succeeded in obtaining an autonomous charter from Spain in 1897.

On February 9, 1898, an autonomous government was inaugurated in Puerto Rico on the basis of the autonomous charter. The basic structure of the autonomous government was an Insular Parliament composed of two houses; however, the Spanish King retained veto power through his appointed representative, the Governor of Puerto Rico.

On July 25, 1898, United States troops invaded and occupied Puerto Rico during the Spanish American war. Under the terms of the Treaty of Paris, the United States received Puerto Rico by cession from Spain on April 11, 1899. The NPPR denies the legality of this cession and claims that the sovereignty of the Puerto Rican people established in 1868 had not been affected by the terms of the Treaty of Paris.

A United States military government existed in Puerto Rico from the date of occupation until 1900 when the United States established a civil government for Puerto Rico under the provisions of the Foraker Act.

Pro-Independence forces in Puerto Rico continued vigorous but non-violent campaigning in the first two decades of the 20th Century; however, public utterances of a revolutionary nature began to be heard about 1922 with the formation of the NPPR. By 1936 these revolutionary statements and their partial consummation by the formation of a military organization known as the Cadets of the Republic, had resulted in the prosecution of NPPR leaders in Federal Court, San Juan, for advocacy of overthrow of the United States Government and inciting rebellion.

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The Jones Act in 1917 declared the people of Puerto Rico to be citizens of the United States and, expanding on the provisions of the first organic act (the Foraker Act), created a legislature consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives and divided Puerto Rico into seven Senatorial districts and 35 Representative districts. NPPR doctrine labels the Insular Government of Puerto Rico as a puppet government set up by the United States in furtherance of an American imperialist policy.

In 1947 the United States Government added provisions to the Organic Act and brought the Insular Government closer to the people of Puerto Rico. Under the new provisions first utilized in the Insular elections of 1948, the Governor of Puerto Rico is elected by the people of Puerto Rico rather than appointed by the President of the United States. Hon. LUIS MUNOZ MARIN was elected Governor of Puerto Rico in 1948 and still occupies that office. He leads the PARTIDO DEMOCRATICO POPULAR (Popular Democratic Party) which has been in power in Puerto Rico since 1940. Puerto Rico has a Resident Commissioner in the United States House of Representatives who has a voice but no vote in the proceedings. Hon. ANTONIO FERNOS ISERN was elected to this office in 1948 by the people of Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico, an unincorporated territory of the United States, currently has a constitution enacted by the United States Congress; however, H.R. 600 of the 81st Congress enacted in 1950, provided for a referendum in Puerto Rico concerning the drafting of a constitution by and for the people of Puerto Rico as a step toward further autonomy. H.R. 600 specified that the constitution was to have a bill of rights and was to provide for a republican form of government.

On October 30 and 31, 1950, violent elements of the NPPR staged a revolt in Puerto Rico which was limited to only eight of Puerto Rico's nearly four hundred towns, but resulted in a total of 30 deaths. On November 1, 1950, two Nationalists attempted to assassinate Honorable HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States, in Washington, D.C.

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On June 4, 1951, registered voters of Puerto Rico in an island-wide referendum accepted the plan for drafting of the proposed constitution. The plan was approved by a majority of over 3 to 1 of the voters, despite a bitter campaign against it led by the Independence Party of Puerto Rico. A Constitution was drawn up and approved by a majority of the people of Puerto Rico. On July 3, 1952, President TRUMAN signed a joint resolution of Congress approving the Constitution of Puerto Rico. On July 25, 1952, the formal promulgation of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (Estado Libre Asociado) was declared.

In addition to the PPD and the PIP, mentioned above, the Socialist Party, the Statehood Party and the Reform Party have also participated in recent elections. Other existing political organizations in Puerto Rico, whose membership is small in comparison with the above-mentioned political parties, include the NPPR, the PCP and the UPR. A few members of the latter two organizations are charged by the Insular Government with complicity with the NPPR in the revolt of October, 1950, in Puerto Rico.

The essence of the political platforms of the above-mentioned organizations, condensed from their published propaganda, is set out below. The organizations are set out in the order of the estimated numerical strength of their membership.

Popular Democratic Party (PPD)

The Party in power in Puerto Rico since 1940. No definite policy on the ultimate political status of Puerto Rico, but prefers to defer the question of political status, pending accomplishment of a program of economic betterment for Puerto Rico, upon which it is concentrating. PDP polled over 392,000 votes in the 1948 Insular elections.

Statehood Party (PEP)

Favors statehood rather than independence for Puerto Rico. Statehood Party polled over 89,000 votes in the 1948 Insular elections.

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Independence Party of Puerto Rico (PIP)

Platform is independence for Puerto Rico to be acquired by legal and peaceful means, according to its spokesmen. Polled over 65,000 votes in the 1948 Insular elections.

Socialist Party of Puerto Rico

Has legislative platform of better living conditions for the working class. Polled over 64,000 votes in the 1948 Insular elections.

Reform Party of Puerto Rico

Favors close ties with the United States in a manner acceptable to the United States and favorable for Puerto Rico. This Party polled over 29,000 votes in the 1948 Insular elections.

NPPR

Favors independence for Puerto Rico. NPPR abandoned the use of the ballot in 1932 after polling only 5257 votes in the Insular elections of that year. Since then the NPPR has demonstrated its conviction that the use of armed force is necessary to secure independence for Puerto Rico from the United States. On April 21, 1949, the NPPR was cited by the Attorney General of the United States as a subversive organization which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

Communist Party of Puerto Rico (PCP)

Favors independence for Puerto Rico. The PCP has not registered with the Insular Board of Elections. According to reliable informant [] who is conversant with the membership and activities of the PCP, the PCP is an independent branch of the World Communist Movement which

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follows the Marxist-Leninist line and is dependent on the Communist Party-USA for financial aid and advice. The CP-USA has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as a subversive organization which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means. According to Confidential Informant [] current membership in the PCP in Puerto Rico, is approximately 100.

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The Union of the People for the Establishment of the Republic
Of Puerto Rico (UPR)

A small organization led by JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER, who has been a Nationalist leader and a Communist officer in turn. The UPR demands independence for Puerto Rico and has stated in its publication, "ADELANTE" that independence must be secured by whatever means may be necessary. CORRETJER and three of his aides were prosecuted by Insular authorities for the crime of inciting to riot in connection with the Nationalist revolt of 1950.

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A. ORGANIZATION

1. Prefatory

a. NPPR Objective

"The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico aspires to constitute a free Republic of Puerto Rico, sovereign and independent...."

"Declaration of Principles of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico" in booklet form, dated 1926, San Juan, Puerto Rico, Page 1.

The above statement of the NPPR objective has been reiterated in numerous official documents of the NPPR since 1926 and forms the preamble to the current NPPR constitution.

b. NPPR History

(Sources are footnoted at the conclusion of this sub-section)

The principal theme of NPPR history is the development of the violent method by which that organization has tried to accomplish its aim, i.e., independence for Puerto Rico. After two decades of sporadic violence, NPPR history reached its bloody apogee on October 30-31, 1950, with an armed revolt in Puerto Rico, followed by a Nationalist attempt in Washington, D.C., on November 1, 1950, to assassinate Honorable HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States.

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Key events in the history of the NPPR are summarized below:

The NPPR was founded in 1922 in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, by militant pro-independence elements of the Union Party of Puerto Rico.

Statement of revolutionary policy, 1926

The prelude to the violent Nationalist theme was sounded in 1926 by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS^a who, though not yet President of the Party, had already taken the initiative in formation of the NPPR revolutionary policy. In an interview with a representative of the Puerto Rico periodical "Los Quijotes" in 1926, ALBIZU proposed the formation of a "revolutionary organization, embracing all the people of Puerto Rico," in order to "break with the colonial regime" of the United States Government.² In this interview ALBIZU also pronounced the following corollary themes, which, woven together with the revolutionary theme, have formed the composition of NPPR doctrine, policy and operations: the need for international recognition of Puerto Rico as an independent nation; the need for Latin American solidarity against "Yankee imperialism"; the need for spreading the doctrine, throughout Puerto Rico, of non-participation in the "colonial elections".

Corollary themes

In the 1920's ALBIZU CAMPOS toured South America and the Caribbean islands in a propaganda campaign intended to secure support for his plan of independence for Puerto Rico.³

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In the late 1920's ALBIZU CAMPOS began to form a group known as the Cadets of the Republic out of a small group of Nationalist students. This organization was originally instructed in ethics and patriotism and received no military training.⁴

On May 11, 1930, ALBIZU was elected President of the NPPR.⁵

On November 16, 1930, the NPPR issued bonds in the name of the "Republic of Puerto Rico" bearing the photograph of Dr. FRANCISCO RAMIREZ, "First President of the Republic."⁵

Organization of Nationalist Army, 1930.

Also in 1930, ALBIZU CAMPOS organized the Cadets of the Republic into a military organization, at which time it became known as the Nationalist Army. Uniforms and military training were provided for this group.¹⁹

First violence, 1932

On April 16, 1932, in the first violence attributed to the NPPR, a Nationalist mob, incited by ALBIZU CAMPOS, armed themselves with clubs and stormed the Capitol building at San Juan with the intention of lynching legislators who had proposed the use of the Nationalist flag as the official flag of Puerto Rico. One Nationalist was killed and several other persons were injured in the collapse of a stairway of the Capitol building.⁶

On June 15, 1932, the Nationalist, LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ, who later became NPPR Treasurer, assaulted the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico in alleged vengeance for his participation in celebration of the American Flag Day.⁶

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NPPR failure at
the polls, 1932

In 1932, temporarily departing from principle, the NPPR participated in the Insular elections in Puerto Rico with a full slate of candidates, including ALBIZU CAMPOS as candidate for Senator-at-Large. The NPPR polled only 5257 out of over 380,000 votes cast in the 1932 elections, and thereafter abandoned the use of the ballot in its pursuit of independence for Puerto Rico.⁷ After this defeat at the polls, ALBIZU's political activity had as its aim the creation of a war-like attitude among his constituents.⁸

Declaration of war
versus U.S.--1935

During the period 1933 to 1935, ALBIZU CAMPOS directed Party activities from a guarded headquarters established first in Rio Piedras, and later in Aguas Buenas, P.R.⁹

In 1935 the NPPR "declared war on the empire."¹⁰ Violent proclamations were issued by the Party directorate, including one proclamation which pronounced "War! - War against the invader!"

Assassinations-
1935-36

During the year 1935 a series of bombings of public buildings occurred in the area of San Juan, Puerto Rico, which were attributed to members of the NPPR.⁶

On October 24, 1935, at Rio Piedras, P.R., the Nationalist, RAMON S. PAGAN, shot an Insular Policeman, and in the ensuing gun battle four Nationalists, including PAGAN, were killed.⁶

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On January 1, 1936, the National Board of the NPPR ordered compulsory military service in the Liberating Army of the Republic for all Puerto Rican males over 18 years of age.¹¹ Membership in the Liberating Army rose to over 1500 cadets, with an additional force of over 1000 Nationalist women, known as the Hijas de la Libertad (Daughters of Liberty) who were being trained as a nurses corps for the Liberating Army of the Republic.⁹

On February 23, 1936, Colonel ELISHA FRANCIS RIGGS, Chief of the Insular Police in Puerto Rico, was assassinated by two Nationalists, ELIAS BEAUCHAMPS and HIRAM ROSADO, allegedly in vengeance for the Rio Piedras shooting incident in 1935. BEAUCHAMPS and ROSADO were killed in an attempted escape from the Insular Police. On the same date, the Nationalist, ANGEL MARIO MARTINEZ, attempted to assassinate the local Chief of Police at Utuado, Puerto Rico, and was killed in the attempt.⁶

Later in 1936, the Nationalist, [redacted] wounded the Puerto Rican Resident Commissioner during an assassination attempt.⁶

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Federal prosecution
of NPPR leaders
1936

On July 31, 1936, ALBIZU CAMPOS and seven other Nationalist leaders were convicted in U.S. District Court, San Juan, for Inciting Rebellion and Conspiracy to Overthrow the U.S. Government. Evidence presented in this prosecution dealt principally with the organization of, and recruitment for the Liberating Army of the Republic. ALBIZU and the other Nationalist leaders together received a total of 38 years in actual sentences and 41 years in suspended and probationary sentences.¹¹

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**The "Ponce
Massacre" 1937**

On March 21, 1937, nineteen persons were killed and approximately 100 injured at Ponce, Puerto Rico, when Nationalists and Insular Police engaged in a gun battle. The NPPR refers to this incident as the "Ponce Massacre" and commemorates the occasion on March 21 of each year with a public celebration in Ponce, P.R. 6,14

**Further assassination
attempts - 1937-38**

On June 8, 1937, ten Nationalists attempted to assassinate Federal Judge ROBERT A. COOPER at San Juan, who had imposed sentence on ALBIZU CAMPOS. Federal sentences from two and one-half to five years were imposed on the Nationalists who participated in this attempted assassination. 12

On July 25, 1938, a group of Nationalists fired upon Honorable BLANTON WINSHIP, then Governor of Puerto Rico, and killed Colonel LUIS A. IRIZARRY of the Puerto Rican National Guard. Eleven other persons were wounded during the resultant exchange of shots between Nationalists and police. Six Nationalists, including TOMAS LOPEZ DE VICTORIA, were sentenced in Insular Court to life imprisonment.

From 1938 to 1940, the NPPR was comparatively inactive in Puerto Rico due to the incarceration of its President and other executive officers. However, some secret meetings of NPPR members continued. 6

In 1940 NPPR activity resumed with public meetings in which the NPPR doctrine of electoral abstinence, denial of United States authority in Puerto Rico, and rebellion against the government, were reenunciated.

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NPPR defies Selective
Service Act, 1940

On Nov. 18, 1940, RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, Acting President of the NPPR, and RAFAEL LOPEZ ROSAS, Acting Secretary-General of the Party, issued a proclamation counselling evasion of the Selective Service Act of 1940. 13

For this and similar proclamations,, MEDINA and LOPEZ were given Federal sentences. NPPR propaganda against the Selective Service Act continued from 1941 to 1945 and during this period, fifty Nationalists were convicted and sentenced for refusal to comply with the provisions of this act. 12

During this period also, and continuing to Oct., 1950; NPPR leaders continued to use the press, radio and lecture platform to urge the violent overthrow of the United States Government. 14,9

NPPR activity, New
York City.
1943 to 1947.

Upon the release of ALBIZU CAMPOS from Federal prison, ALBIZU established residence in New York City. His presence in New York City stimulated Nationalist activity there to the extent that three Municipal Boards of the NPPR, the New York Board (also referred to as the Manhattan Board), the Bronx Municipal Board and the Brooklyn Municipal Board began to function on an active basis. In addition, several front groups were formed in New York City. ALBIZU and other leaders of the NPPR established contact with representatives of foreign governments, particularly representatives of the Latin American republics, and conducted active propaganda on behalf of independence for Puerto Rico. 20,21

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Resurgence of NPPR
activity in P.R.
1947

In December, 1947, ALBIZU CAMPOS returned to Puerto Rico from New York City. His return was the signal for a resurgence of Nationalist activity in Puerto Rico, re-organization of Municipal Boards of the NPPR, reformation of the Cadets of the Republic, and increasingly vitriolic anti-United States propaganda by the NPPR. 9,14,15,16

Firearms practice and
bomb making, 1948

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[redacted] held clandestine firearms practice in a secluded spot in the country near [redacted], Puerto Rico, and later in the same year, constructed bombs near that site. [redacted]

After the passage of the Selective Service Act of 1948, some NPPR members refused to comply with the new act, resulting in Federal sentences for Nationalists in Puerto Rico. 12

NPPR defiance of
Selective Service
Act, 1948.

Firearms practice by NPPR members continued in a clandestine manner at irregular intervals from 1948 to October, 1950. 6,10

On April 21, 1949, the Attorney General of the United States cited the NPPR as a subversive organization falling within the purview of Executive Order 9835. in that it sought to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

Bomb making, 1949-50

On May 19, 1949, a Nationalist arrested by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Puerto Rico for violation of the Selective Service Act, 1948, was found to have firearms and homemade bombs in his possession. He was sentenced in Insular Court for violation of Insular explosives laws. 6

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In December, 1949, the membership of the Cadets of the Republic was approximately one hundred.¹⁵ From January to September, 1950, the largest number of Cadets of the Republic which appeared at any public meeting was sixty-eight.^{6,15}

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On October 26, 1950, several Nationalists returning from an NPPR public meeting in Fajardo, Puerto Rico, were arrested for speeding and were found to have bombs and firearms in their possession.⁶

On October 28, 1950, the Insular Police at Ponce, Puerto Rico, raided the house of MELITON MUNIZ SANTOS, President of the Municipal Board of the NPPR in Ponce, in search of weapons, and found some home-made bombs.⁶

Insular Police search for NPPR weapons, October 30, 1950, resulted in Nationalist ambush.

NPPR revolt 10/30/50

On October 30, 1950, Insular Police performed a pre-dawn raid in Penuelas, Puerto Rico, seeking NPPR firearms and were ambushed by several Nationalists. Precipitated by the gun battle which ensued from this ambush, a ragged series of armed Nationalist attacks against Insular Police took place in Puerto Rico on October 30 and 31, 1950, which resulted in the death of seven Insular policemen, six civilians, one member of the Puerto Rican National Guard, and 16 Nationalists. During the revolt in Puerto Rico, an attempt was made to assassinate Hon. LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, Governor of Puerto Rico. Meanwhile, two Nationalists, OSCAR COLLAZO and GRISELIO TORRESOLA, who had been residing in New York City, journeyed to Washington, D.C., and on November 1, 1950, attempted to assassinate Honorable HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States.^{17,18}

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Sequel in Puerto Rico

One hundred sixty-seven NPPR members, four UPR members, and two members of the PCP in Puerto Rico have been charged with Insular and/or Federal violations in connection with the revolt. Forty-three of these persons have been sentenced in Insular Courts to terms of life imprisonment for their connection with the murders committed during the revolt. Eight Nationalists have been sentenced in Federal Court, San Juan, to terms ranging from six to eleven years for their part in the destruction of the United States Post Office in Jayuya, Puerto Rico, during the revolt. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS has received minimum Insular sentences of 17 years 9 months for violation of the Insular firearms and explosives laws and for attack to commit murder. ALBIZU is yet to be tried for violation of Insular Public Law No. 53 (Advocacy of Overthrow of the Insular Government).

Current NPPR situation in Puerto Rico

Incarcerated Nationalists include the Party's top executive officers and most of the Party's leadership. Since the revolt, NPPR activity in Puerto Rico has been disorganized in nature, consisting of sporadic fund-collections for the Nationalist legal defense, parades of some members on certain Nationalist commemorative days and

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Some unconfirmed reports have been received since the revolt reflecting Nationalist plans to deliver incarcerated Nationalists from jail. One report from a reliable source reflected a plan of reprisal against the authorities when the prosecution of ALBIZU CAMPOS has been completed. 9

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No actual Nationalist violence has been reported since the revolt, with the exception of an attack on a prison guard in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, by two incarcerated Nationalists. Investigation reflected that this attack had been committed for personal reasons, rather than in furtherance of a Nationalist escape plan.

SOURCES

1. "Historia Sinoptica del Partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico" (Synoptic History of the NPPR), compiled 1947 by PAULINO E. CASTRO, then Secretary-General of the NPPR. p.13
 - a. An account of the career of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, central figure and guiding force of the NPPR, is set out in appendix part of this report.
2. Quoted, in translation, from pertinent portions of interview reflected on page 63 of [] supra.
3. [] supra, p. 14, 69.

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6. Records of the Insular Police of Puerto Rico.
7. Records of the Insular Board of Elections, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
8.  supra, p. 16.
9. Reliable informant  who is acquainted with NPPR history and current activity.
10.  supra, p. 15.
11. Records of the U.S. District Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1936, in the case of United States versus PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, et al, Inciting Rebellion.
12. U.S. District Court records, San Juan, in the case of United States versus JUAN ALAMO DIAZ et al, Conspiracy to injure Federal Official, 1938.
13. San Juan, Puerto Rico, Spanish language daily newspaper "EL IMPARCIAL" issue of November 18, 1940.
14. Transcription of stenographic records, recordings of radio addresses and San Juan local press notices, 1941-1950.

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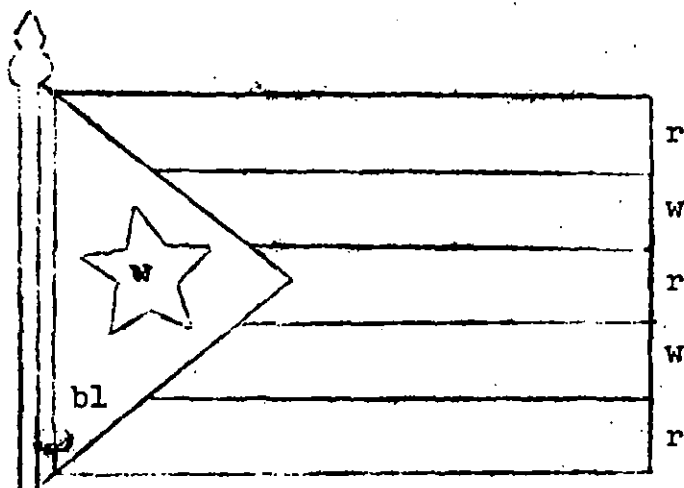
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15. Confidential Informant [] an informant of unknown reliability, conversant with NPPR membership and activities. b2 b7D
16. Reliable informant [] who is acquainted with NPPR activities and membership in the [] b2 b7D
17. FBI investigation of Nationalist uprising.
18. U.S. Secret Service investigation of attempted assassination of President HARRY S. TRUMAN.
19. [] b7C b7D
20. Reliable informant [] acquainted with Nationalist activities in New York City.
21. Reliable informant [] acquainted with Nationalist activities in New York City. b2 b7D

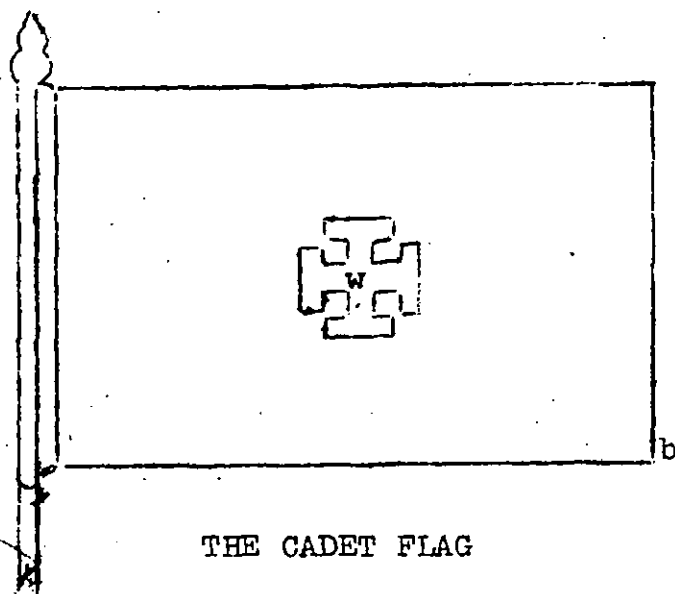
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c. EMBLEMS OF THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

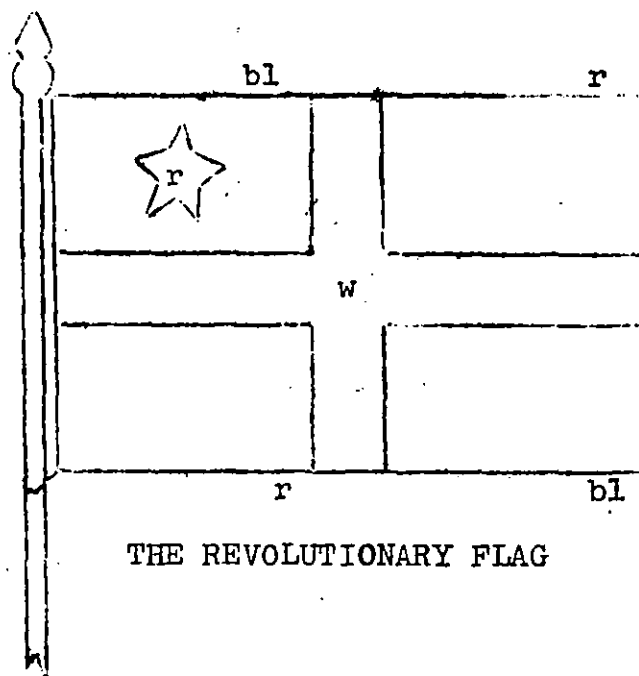
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THE NATIONALIST FLAG
also known as the Puerto
Rican Flag.



THE CADET FLAG



THE REVOLUTIONARY FLAG

Color Key

- w - White
- b - Black
- bl - Blue
- r - Red

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NPPR Emblems, their history,
significance and use

(1) The Nationalist Flag, also known
as the Puerto Rican Flag

PAULINO E. CASTRO, Secretary-General of the NPPR in 1947, described the origin of the Nationalist flag in his synoptic history of the NPPR compiled in that year. According to CASTRO, the Nationalist flag was designed by ANTONIO VELEZ ALVARADO in 1891. The source reflected that VELEZ, a Puerto Rican residing in New York City, designed a flag for Puerto Rico on June 11, 1891, utilizing the structure of the Cuban flag, but reversing its color scheme. The source reflected that VELEZ had chosen the Cuban flag as a model because he was an admirer of JOSE MARTI, a Cuban revolutionist.

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Confidential Informant a reliable informant, advised that ALBIZU CAMPOS asserted on June 11, 1949, during the Nationalist celebration of Flag Day at Manati, Puerto Rico, that this banner had been given him personally by VELEZ ALVARADO to be used as the official flag of the Republic of Puerto Rico.

Records of the Office of the Executive Secretary for Puerto Rico reflect that this flag was registered with the Executive Secretary by the NPPR in 1922 as the official emblem of the NPPR.

The Nationalist flag is customarily displayed at public meetings of the NPPR, on the walls of Nationalist homes and on official Nationalist publications.

The first violence attributed to the NPPR, in 1932, had consisted of the storming of the Capitol building, San Juan, in protest against the proposed use of this flag as the official flag of Puerto Rico. Despite this protest, the flag has since been widely used as the Puerto Rican flag, as well as the Nationalist flag. At the present time the appearance of the flag

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at a public function or elsewhere does not constitute positive proof that the persons displaying the flag are members of the NPPR. It is noteworthy that the Independence Party of Puerto Rico, a legally constituted political party which polled approximately 65,000 votes to reach third place in the 1948 Insular elections, frequently displays the Puerto Rican flag in conjunction with its own emblem (a white cross on a green background).

The San Juan daily newspaper "EL MUNDO" in its June 7, 1951, issue, editorialized as follows concerning the use of this banner: "Although it is certain that the banner with the single star is the emblem of the NPPR, it is no less certain that this banner has traditionally represented Puerto Rico and commands the veneration and respect of many Puerto Ricans, even some of those who do not believe in independence for Puerto Rico."

(2) The Revolutionary Flag

The Nationalist Party "Credencial Patriotica" (Patriotic Credential) issued to NPPR members in 1948 for identification purposes, carried another emblem with a standard crossed over that of the flag described in the foregoing section. The added emblem is a flag which, according to Confidential Informant [redacted], was designed by MANOLO "EL LENERO" for Doctor RAMON EMETERIO BETANCES and was used by BETANCES as the banner of his revolutionary force which, in 1868, attacked the town of Lares, Puerto Rico, and proclaimed the Republic of Puerto Rico. The informant advised that NPPR Cadets have been taught that the use of this emblem symbolizes the perpetuation by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS of the revolutionary plan of RAMON EMETERIO BETANCES.

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(3) The Cadet Flag

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the significance of the Cadet Flag, traditionally carried by a standard bearer at parades of the Cadets of the Republic, has been taught to NPPR Cadets by a Cadet official as follows: the white cross which appears on the black background of the flag is the Cross of Calatrava. Informant advised that Cadets have been instructed that the emblem was first used in the crusades,

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later carried by the French revolutionists and finally employed as a guidon for the revolutionary forces during the Lares revolution of 1868.

d. NPPR Doctrine Summarized

A summary of basic doctrine of the NPPR is set out below. This composite doctrine, representing the Nationalist point of view, is a synthesis of doctrinal elements found in the public utterances and official documents of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and other Party leaders since 1926.

1. Puerto Rico has been a free, sovereign republic since Spain granted Puerto Rico an autonomous charter by royal decree in 1897. (This thesis is occasionally qualified with the claim that Puerto Rican sovereignty actually dates back to the proclamation of the Republic of Puerto Rico during the Lares rebellion in 1868)
2. The NPPR is the official and only representative of the free Republic of Puerto Rico.
3. The ceding of Puerto Rico to the United States from Spain in 1899 by the Treaty of Paris was never legally fulfilled in a manner consistent with the terms of the autonomous charter, inasmuch as the Puerto Rican Parliament had not been consulted. Consequently, Puerto Rico did not lose the status of a sovereign nation nor pass to the United States by cession.
4. In consequence of one and three above, the position of the United States in Puerto Rico, since the landing of U.S. troops in Puerto Rico during the Spanish American war, has been that of a foreign invader. U.S. "military occupation" of Puerto Rico since 1898 has been in continuous violation of international law.

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5. Also in consequence of number one and three above, the United States has no legal authority or jurisdiction in Puerto Rico, but holds Puerto Rico forcibly in the status of a colony. The Insular Government is a puppet government which is acting in league with the United States to perpetuate the colonial status of Puerto Rico, to keep Puerto Rico enslaved and to prevent the Puerto Rican people from enjoying their rightful national sovereignty.
6. The people of Puerto Rico, continuously maltreated by the Yankee imperialist government, must organize and throw out the invader. To do this, the government of the United States in Puerto Rico and its colonial representative, the Insular Government, must be overthrown.
7. The use of the ballot will not avail in driving out the Yankee invader, because the Insular Government, which is in league with the United States Government, would never permit elections to express the pro-Independence will of the people; consequently, organized force must be used for the rescue of Puerto Rican sovereignty.
8. International recognition of Puerto Rican sovereignty must be secured. Solidarity with other nations, particularly with the Latin American republics, to present a united front against "American imperialism" is essential for the securing of international recognition of Puerto Rico's sovereignty.

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e. NPPR Policy Summarized

Basic NPPR policies, taught by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and other NPPR officials for nearly three decades and practiced by these officials, and members of the NPPR, are set out below. These policies are summarized from information received from reliable informants [redacted] NPPR documents seized by the Insular Police after the 1950 revolt, and NPPR published material and recorded speeches.

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International Policy

Propaganda on the international level, directed toward the Latin American countries in particular, and the United Nations organization since its inception, with the objective of securing international recognition of Puerto Rico as a sovereign nation and securing the assistance of other nations in forcing the United States to withdraw from Puerto Rico.

Domestic Policy

1. Non-participation in Insular elections.
2. Non-cooperation with the Insular Government.
3. Agitation for resistance to constituted authority in Puerto Rico.
4. Refusal to obey United States law in Puerto Rico. (e.g. the Selective Service Acts).
5. Advocacy of the violent overthrow of the U.S. Government in Puerto Rico. (And/or its authorized representative, the Insular Government)
6. Violent acts intended to disrupt or overthrow the U.S. Government in Puerto Rico or its representative, the Insular Government.

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7. Operations to maintain and expand the NPPR which is also known as the "Patria Organizada" (The Fatherland Organized), and is composed of two main parts, the civilian part and the military part (the Liberating Army of the Republic); the whole organization being integrated for the purpose of redemption of Puerto Rican sovereignty.

2. Structure

The following information concerning the structure of the NPPR consists of basic data condensed from pertinent sections of the current Constitution of the NPPR, supplemented by information from Confidential Informants [redacted] available NPPR documentary material; statements of NPPR leaders to Insular Prosecuting Attorneys and Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Insular Police reports. Further details concerning organizational structure are reflected in the current NPPR Constitution which is included in the appendix of this report.

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The NPPR Constitution, Chapter I, Organization, Article 1 reflects: The NPPR shall be composed of:

The National Assemblies
The National Board
The Municipal Boards

a. The National Assemblies

The National Assemblies, also referred to as the General Assemblies, meet annually on a date and at a place set by the National Board to elect National officers and make resolutions concerning policy.

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The Assembly is composed of members of the National Board plus two elected members and two alternate delegates from each Municipal Board. Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the two delegates and two alternates from the Municipal Boards can be personally chosen by the President of the Municipal Board [redacted]
[redacted]

Special National Assemblies may be called by request of ten or more regularly constituted Municipal Boards, or at any time by the National Board. During the past two years there have been no Special Assemblies; the regular annual assemblies of 1948 and 1949 were held on December 19, 1948, and December 18, 1949, at San Juan, and Arecibo, Puerto Rico, respectively. No National Assembly has been held since the latter date.

During December, 1950, when an annual assembly might have been expected, the executive officers and many of the other Party leaders and active members were incarcerated. These individuals were still incarcerated at the conclusion of the period of this report. No reports have been received from informants or other sources which would indicate that a National Assembly is contemplated.

Routine Preparations for National Assembly

A form letter dated August 2, 1946, addressed to Municipal Board Presidents in Puerto Rico from PAULINO E. CASTRO, then NPPR Secretary-General, offers an illustration of the mechanics of preparation for the National Assembly. This letter, which was included in material seized by Insular Police from Nationalist Party headquarters following the 1950 revolt, announced that the President of the National Board had designated August 18, 1946, San Juan, Puerto Rico, as the date and place for the National Assembly. Instructions were given in this letter to Municipal Board Presidents to certify to the National Board two delegates and two alternates from the Municipal Board to the assembly. Municipal Board Presidents were instructed to submit to the Secretary whatever resolutions they intended to present to the Assembly. Finally, the particular quota to be levied on the Municipal Board to pay the expenses of the Assembly was stipulated.

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National Assembly Program

Procedure followed during the National Assembly has been described by informants, and officers of the Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, who have attended National Assemblies. Procedure includes speeches by outstanding NPPR orators, the reading of telegrams of congratulation, the naming of committees, including the Resolutions, Finance, and Credentials Committees, reports by these committees and election of National Officers.

b. The National Board

Composition

The National Board of the NPPR is composed of the Party Directorate (President, Vice President, Treasurer-General, Secretary-General and Secretary of Foreign Affairs), plus two delegates from each of the seven Senatorial districts into which the Island of Puerto Rico is divided. The Secretary-General and Secretary of Foreign Affairs are appointed by the President rather than elected. The National Board officers named at the Annual National Assembly hold office until the next assembly. In practice, the President may appoint or dismiss any officer as he chooses. A certificate signed by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, dated July 30, 1950, was seized from the home of RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ by Insular Police following the Nationalist revolt. This certificate reflected that RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ had been named Special Representative of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. The certificate bore a message to all the powers (believed to refer to representatives of other nations), and friends of the Liberating Movement in Puerto Rico, requesting cooperation with MEDINA for the success of his mission.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

the National Board of the Party, according to Confidential

[REDACTED]

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Function

The task of the National Board is to carry on the official functions of the Party in the interim between meetings of the National Assembly. National Board meetings are held as frequently as may be necessary to transact business. A quorum in the National Board consists of five members. Resolutions made by the National Board are binding on the NPPR.

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National Board Meeting

Confidential Informant [] reported that the last National Board meeting occurred [] at Nationalist Party headquarters, San Juan. Informant advised that the need for expanding NPPR propaganda on the international level and the urgent need for funds were discussed. Informant advised that ALBIZU CAMPOS remarked that the Cadet Corps was deficient in numbers and stated, "Where is our Army?"

A resolution passed at this meeting of the National Board was sent to all members of the National Board, and the Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurers of the Municipal Boards. This resolution, which was reflected in a letter from FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI, Secretary-General of the NPPR, to the officials named above, stated in brief that functionaries of Municipal Boards and sub-boards may no longer include members of the same family. A copy of this resolution was included in the documentary material seized by Insular Police from the home of RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, following the Nationalist revolt. No other resolutions were approved at this meeting of the National Board, according to Confidential Informant []

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In describing the manner in which the National Board maintains contact with Municipal Boards, []

[] stated to Insular Prosecuting Attorneys on November 6, 1950, that it is the duty of Municipal Board officers to visit the National Board, where they discuss problems involved in raising funds, holding meetings and arranging for Nationalist Party propaganda by press and radio.

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NPPR Headquarters

The headquarters of the NPPR, where National Board meetings have taken place, is the apartment of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, which comprises the second floor at 156 Sol Street in downtown San Juan. The apartment of ALBIZU CAMPOS was vacated upon the arrest of ALBIZU by Insular Police on November 2, 1950. Confidential Informant [] has advised

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NPPR Mailing Address

The mailing address carried on official correspondence of the NPPR has been Box 2762, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Investigation has revealed that this Post Office Box, used by the NPPR for many years, was lost to the Party following the Nationalist revolt for non-payment of box rental.

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c. The Municipal Boards

Composition

The Constitution of the NPPR reflects that the Municipal Boards, also known as the Local Boards, located in various towns of Puerto Rico which have members of the NPPR, are to be composed of a minimum official structure of President, Secretary, and Treasurer. Confidential Informants [] have advised that in practice this official structure is not always adhered to. Documentary material recovered by Insular Police from NPPR leaders, following the Nationalist revolt, has provided information that large Municipal Boards also elect additional officers who serve as official members of the Municipal Board on general assignment. They are referred to as "vocales" (members of the governing body). Municipal Board officials are elected for one year by NPPR members in the representative municipal area. Sub-boards have also been founded in areas where population density or distance from a municipal center so dictated. The territorial jurisdiction of a Municipal Board is coterminous with the legal boundary of the municipality. In general, the territorial jurisdiction of Party units follows the customary political jurisdiction of units of legally constituted political parties in Puerto Rico.

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Function

The function of the Municipal Boards, according to Confidential Informants [] is to:

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1. Recruit members for the Party.
2. Raise funds for Party activities.
3. Conduct propaganda locally.
4. Make arrangements for public celebrations of the NPPR within their respective districts.
5. Assist the local Cadet group financially. Act as the vehicle for messages destined for the Cadets, on occasion.

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Meetings

According to Confidential Informants [] meetings of the Municipal Boards are normally held at weekly or bi-weekly intervals. No meetings of Municipal Boards have been held since the Nationalist revolt of October, 1950, according to reports from informants, Insular Police and other sources.

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Municipal Boards on Mainland

In addition to the Municipal Boards operating in Puerto Rico in 1950, there has been a large and important Municipal Board operating in New York City, an active Municipal Board in Chicago, Illinois, and an inactive Municipal Board in Brooklyn, New York. According to Confidential Informant [] business with Municipal Boards on the mainland is customarily handled by correspondence, though on rare occasions a representative of a mainland Municipal Board pays a visit to Puerto Rico to confer with ALBIZU CAMPOS.

Active Municipal Boards, Puerto Rico, 1950

The active Municipal Boards in Puerto Rico during 1950, set out under their respective districts, are reflected below:

Aguadilla District

Aguada
Aguadilla
Anasco
Hatillo
Isabela
Lares
Maricao
Quebradillas
San Sebastian

Arecibo District

Arecibo
Ciales
Dorado
Morovis
Utuaado
Vega Alta
Vega Baja

Guayama District

Agua8 Buenas
Arroyo
Caguas
Cayoy
Guayama
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Humacao District

Ceiba
Fajardo
Gurabo
Humacao
Juncos
Loiza
Luquillo
Naguabo
Rio Grande
San Lorenzo
Vieques
Yabucoa

Mayaguez District

Cabo Rojo
Guanica
Mayaguez
Sub-Board, Barrio
Dulces Labios
Sub-Board, Barrio Balboa
Sabana Grande
San German

Ponce District

Adjuntas
Jayuya
Ponce
Santa Isabel

San Juan District

Bayamon
Catano
Hato Rey
Naranjito
Rio Piedras
San Juan
Santurce
Toa Baja

d. Other Organizational Components

Although the NPPR Constitution fails to reflect the existence of other organizational components, there have been several sub-divisions of the NPPR which have played significant roles in the career of the Party. They are:

- (1) Cadetes de la Republica (The Cadets of the Republic), also known by titles which translated into the English are: the Nationalist Army, and the Liberating Army of the Republic. As these titles suggest, this organization is the military arm of the NPPR. This sub-division of the Party has had a Directorate which partially interlocked with the Directorate of the NPPR proper.

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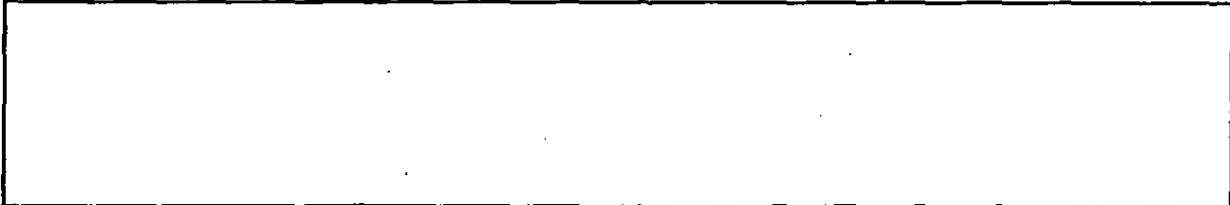
- (2) Hijas de la Libertad (Daughters of Liberty) which is the Nurse Corps of the Cadet organization.
- (3) Federacion Nacional de Estudiantes Puertorriquenos (National Federation of Puerto Rican Students), which is the student section of the NPPR.

The three sub-divisions of the NPPR were formed by ALBIZU CAMPOS between 1930 and 1936, according to Confidential Informant [] and, during the period of their activity, have been responsible directly to ALBIZU CAMPOS. b2 b7D

Of these three sub-divisions, the Cadets of the Republic is the only group which was operating actively in the year 1950, according to Confidential Informants []. Further details concerning the Cadets of the Republic and the Daughters of Liberty are described more fully in Section C of this report. The Nationalist Federation of Puerto Rican Students is set out in more detail under the divisional heading M of this report. b2 b7D

e. Current Disorganized Condition of NPPR

Confidential Informants [] as well as all other sources, advised that the NPPR has been in a disorganized condition since the Nationalist revolt of October, 1950. These informants have stated that the functioning of the National Assemblies, National Boards and Municipal Boards since the revolt has been impossible due to the fact that many of the Party leaders and active members are incarcerated. [] has stated that an additional deterrent to organized activity is the widespread fear of arrest among Party members. [] advised that certain Party officials



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regular activities will be delayed until orders are received from the National officers of the Party. Informant advised that there are no indications that such orders have yet been issued by the NPPR Directorate.

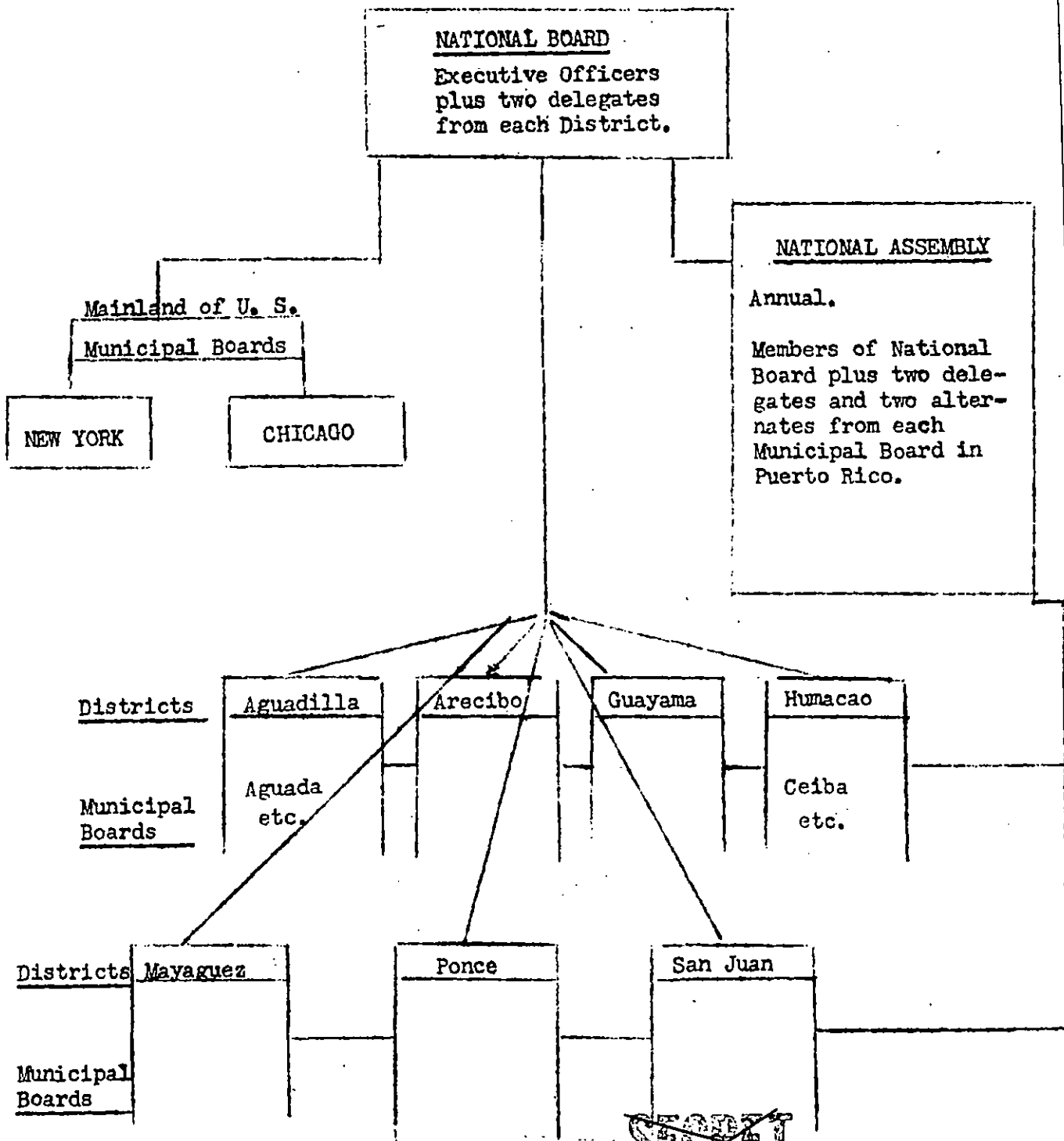
Captain JOSE W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO, Superintendent, Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, San Juan, has advised periodically since the Nationalist revolt that the Party is in a disorganized state and that no information has been received that a plan of reorganization is being put into effect.

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f. Chart of Organization

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3. Officers

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Information concerning the identity of current National officers of the NPPR, set out below, has been secured from Confidential Informants [redacted] and from NPPR documents seized by Insular Police following the Nationalist revolt.

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Information concerning the identity of current Municipal Board officers has been secured from Confidential Informants [redacted] and through investigation by Insular Police officers and Special Agents of the FBI. The names set out are those of individuals holding office as of October, 1950. These individuals theoretically still hold office by constitutional provision due to the inability of the National and Municipal Units of the Party to meet for election of new officers. Confidential Informants [redacted] have advised that the persons named will continue to hold office until new elections are held or special appointments are made. [redacted] advised that Municipal Boards and Sub-Boards sometimes operate with partial official structure if resignations occur and there is no opportunity for election of new officers.

a. National Officers (1950-51)

(1) Directorate

President	PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
Vice President	JACINTO RIVERA PEREZ
Secretary-General	FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI
Treasurer-General	RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO (killed 10/30/50 during attack on Governor's Palace, San Juan, in his additional role as Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Army)
Secretary of Foreign Affairs	JUAN JUARBE y JUARBE

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(2) Other National Officers

Confidential Aide to
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
(and Inspector-General
of the Cadet organi-
zation)

JULIO RAMON DEL RIO

United Nations
Observer

THELMA MIELKE

Special Representative RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ

(3) District Delegates to National Board

The delegates from the seven Senatorial Districts in Puerto Rico, who, taken with the Directorate set out above, compose the National Board of the NPPR, are identified below:

AGUADILLA DISTRICT

FELIX BRAVO LOPEZ, of Isabela, Puerto Rico

TELESFORO ERNESTO CARDONA RUIZ, of Aguada, P.R.

ARECIBO DISTRICT

DAMIAN TORRES ACEVEDO, of Utuado, P.R.

RICARDO DIAZ DIAZ, SR., of Arecibo, P.R.

GUAYAMA DISTRICT

PEDRO RIVERA MELENDEZ, of Cayey, P.R.

ESTEBAN GONZALEZ CABAN, of Guayama, P.R.

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HUMACAO DISTRICT

ANTONIO RIVERA OCASIO, of Canovanas, P.R.

ISABEL ROSADO MELENDEZ, Ceiba, Puerto Rico

MAYAGUEZ DISTRICT

RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ, Mayaguez, P.R.

JUAN RAMON MARTINEZ, Maricao, P.R.

PONCE DISTRICT

ELIO TORRESOLA, Jayuya, Puerto Rico

ANTONIO ALFONSO MUNIZ, Ponce, P.R.

SAN JUAN DISTRICT

RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, Santurce, P.R.

JOSE GRAJALES, Bayamon, P.R.

b. Municipal Board Officers

(1) Method of Election

Confidential Informants [] have advised that the election of Municipal Board officers normally takes place once a year, although there is no rule designating a particular date for such elections. Unless a reelection is held, the same individuals continue to occupy their respective official positions. The informants advised that Municipal Board officers are elected through a meeting of the members of the Party in the particular Municipal area and that a simple plurality is sufficient for the election of any officer.

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(2) Municipal Board Officers (1950-51)

AGUADILLA DISTRICT

AGUADA

President	JOSE MIGUEL CASTILLO VEGA
Treasurer	CATOLINO FELICIANO COLOMBANI
Secretary	TELESFORO ERNESTO CARDONA RUIZ

AGUADILLA

President	PABLO GRAJALES OCASIO
Secretary	SANTIAGO MORALES VAZQUEZ

ANASCO

President	FERNANDO ESTEVES ITURRINO
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ISABELA

President	FELIX BRAVO LOPEZ
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LARES

President	JUAN MARIA MORALES PEREZ
Vice President	RAFAEL VIERA MARTINEZ
Secretary	LUIS FRANCISCO ARROYO TORRES
Treasurer	FRANCISCO RIOS CUEVAS

QUEBRADILLAS

President	RAMON SAAVEDRA VALE
Vice President	JUAN DELIZ RAMOS

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Secretary

RAMON CHAVES GARCIA

Treasurer

MIGUEL MARICHAL RAMOS

SAN SEBASTIAN

President

MANUEL RODRIGUEZ NUNEZ

Vice President

ABRAHAM GONZALEZ MOLINA

Secretary

NICOLAS GONZALEZ CASTRO

Treasurer

JAIME CONCEPCION VELEZ

ARECIBO DISTRICT

ARECIBO

President

RICARDO DIAZ DIAZ, SR.

Secretary

ISMAEL DIAZ MATOS

Treasurer

RICARDO DIAZ DIAZ, JR.

CIALES

President

CARLOS VELEZ RIECKEHOFF

DORADO

President

JOSE BERMUDEZ

UTUADO

President

DAMIAN TORRES ACEVEDO

Treasurer

RAFAEL NEGRON SALDANA

VEGA BAJA

President

FELIX OTERO AVILES

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HUMACAO DISTRICT

CEIBA

President	GUSTAVO MELENDEZ SOTO
Vice President	ISABEL ROSADO MELENDEZ SOTO

FAJARDO

President	VALENTIN VILLAFANE FIGUEROA
Secretary	ANGEL CURBELO CALDERON
Treasurer	LAUREANO MELENDEZ MALDONADO

GURABO

President	JUAN MARCANO CUADRADO
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HUMACAO

President	FELIX FELICIANO MORALES
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LOIZA

President	ANTONIO RIVERA OCASIO (publicly resigned following revolt)
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LUQUILLO

President	VALENTIN BERLANGA (publicly resigned following revolt)
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NAGUABO

President of Sub- Board, Barrio Daguao	ESTEBAN SANCHEZ TIRADO
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RIO GRANDE

President

RAFAEL FIGUEROA ROSARIO

SAN LORENZO

President

ESTANISLAO ORTIZ MONTANEZ

Vice President

NATIVIDAD ORTIZ MONTANEZ

VIEQUES

President

ANGEL PEREZ VELEZ

YABUCOA

Vice President

SIXTO JIMENEZ

MAYAGUEZ DISTRICT

CABO ROJO

Secretary

PEDRO RIVERA IRIZARRY

GUANICA

President

EMILIANO NAZARIO NEGRONI

Secretary

PELEGRIN RODRIGUEZ SANTIAGO

MAYAGUEZ

President

RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ

Vice President

LUIS MOJICA VALENTIN

Secretary

REINALDO TRILLA MARTINEZ

Treasurer

EMILIO ANIBAL TORRES ARROYO

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Sub-Board, Barrio
Dulces Labios

* President

TOMAS RUIZ CANCEL

Sub-Board, Barrio
Balboa

President

DANIEL FELICIANO SEDA

SAN GERMAN

President

PEDRO MARTINEZ LOPEZ

PONCE DISTRICT

ADJUNTAS

Secretary

NORBERTO DE LA LUZ VELEZ

JAYUYA

President (1948) RAMON ROBLES TORRES

Treasurer (1948-50) ELIO TORRESOLA ROURA

PONCE

President

MELITON MUNIZ SANTOS

Secretary

ESTANISLAO LUGO SANTIAGO

Treasurer

OSCAR PATRICIO ARROYO TORRES

SAN JUAN DISTRICT

CATANO

Treasurer

LEOPOLDO V. OLIVERAS HERNANDEZ

NARANJITO

President

JOSE ANTONIO NEGRON RODRIGUEZ

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RIO PIEDRAS

President	MANUEL TORRES MEDINA (killed October 30, 1950)
Vice President	RUFINO ROLON MARRERO
Secretary	JOAQUIN PADIN CONCEPCION
Sub-Board, Barriada <u>Venezuela</u>	

President	E. FIGUEROA MENDEZ
Secretary	MIGUEL A. LOPEZ CORREA

(A barriada is a political sub-division of
a barrio or district)

SAN JUAN

President	JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR
Secretary	ANGEL SANTIAGO LOPEZ
Treasurer	PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ

SANTURCE

President	VIDAL SANTIAGO DIAZ
Vice President	VICTOR NIEVES RIVERA (elected 9-12-50) (Formerly Enrique Muniz Medina)
Secretary	JUAN JOSE MUNOZ MATOS (9/12/50) (Formerly Eduardo Gonzalez Martinez)
Treasurer	ENRIQUE MUNIZ MEDINA (9/12/50) (Formerly Ulises Rios Quinones)
Sub-Treasurer	ULISES RIOS QUINONES (9/12/50)

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Sub-Board Barrio
Buenos Aires

President

ARMANDO MEDINA MAISONAVE

Sub-Board Villa
Palmeras

Secretary

SIXTO TRUJILLO REYES

TOA BAJA

President

JUSTO DIAZ SALGADO

It will be noted that no local officers have been reported for the following municipalities:

1. Bayamon
2. Hatillo
3. Hato Rey
4. Juncos
5. Maricao
6. Morovis
7. Sabana Grande
8. Santa Isabel
9. Vega Alta

Although not reported to be operating under local official structure as of October 30, 1950, individual NPPR members in the above-mentioned municipalities have reportedly continued Nationalist activities during 1950.

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c. Cadet Officers

Confidential Informants [] and [] have identified the following individuals as officers of the Cadet organization in 1950:

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Commander-in-Chief

RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO (killed
October 30, 1950)

Colonel and Sub-
Commander

TOMAS LOPEZ DE VICTORIA

Captains

Arecibo

JUAN JACA HERNANDEZ

Mayaguez

JOSE ANTONIO VELEZ LUGO

Ponce

RAMON PEDROZA RIVERA

Rio Piedras

FERNANDO LEBRON CORREA

San Juan-Santurce

ANTONIO COLON SANZ

Utuado

HERIBERTO CASTRO RIOS (killed
October 30, 1950)

d. Officers of Boards on Mainland

(1) NEW YORK Municipal Board

[redacted] advised Bureau Agents on November 4, 1950,
that the officers of the New York Board were:

President

JULIO PINTO GANDIA

Vice President

JUAN CORREA

Secretary

JUAN FRANCISCO ORTIZ MEDINA

Treasurer

JUAN PIETRI PEREZ

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[redacted] advised Insular Prosecutors, San Juan, Puerto Rico, on November 11, 1950, that JULIO PINTO GANDIA is also personal representative (delegate) of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS to the New York Municipal Board.

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(2) CHICAGO Municipal Board

Chicago Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised Bureau Agents in Chicago, Illinois, in March, 1951, that the NPPR representative and organizer in Chicago was GONZALO LEBRON SOTOMAYOR.

Chicago Confidential Informant [redacted] advised Bureau Agents in Chicago on March 15, 1951, that other Municipal officers in Chicago were as follows:

President	BERNARDO SANTIAGO TORRES
Treasurer	JORGE L. JIMENEZ

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Chicago Confidential Informant [redacted] another governmental investigative agency, provided the following identification of the remaining NPPR executive officer in Chicago.

Secretary	MIGUEL SOTO
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4. Recent Activities of Prominent Nationalists

Brief summaries of the recent activities of prominent Nationalists are set out below. The appendix section of this report sets out further details of the Nationalist career of each individual described below. Section Q of this report reflects the particular prosecutive action taken by the Insular and/or Federal Government concerning the individuals named below.

Key to Recent Activities

- (1) Activity immediately preceding Oct. 30, 1950.
- (2) Participation in the Nationalist revolt, Oct. 30-31, 1950.
- (3) Activities since Nationalist revolt.

ACEVEDO QUINONES, ROBERTO

(Killed)

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- (1) Held meetings with other Rio Piedras, P.R., Nationalists according to Confidential Informant [redacted]
- (2) Killed Oct. 30, 1950, at San Juan, P.R., participating in armed Nationalist attack on Governor's Palace.

ALAMO DIAZ, JUAN

(At Liberty)

- (1) Active as member National Board, NPPR.
- (2) Not known to have actively participated in revolt.

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- (3) At liberty since revolt. [] reported March, 1951, ALAMO believed to be in [] April, 1951, Insular Police confiscated ALAMO's revolver. June 25, 1951, Insular Police reported ALAMO holding private conversations with Nationalist Defense Attorneys, JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE and FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ VARGAS in ALAMO's home in Bayamon, Puerto Rico.

ALBIZU CAMPOS, PEDRO

(Incarcerated)

- (1) Gave public addresses at Ponce, PR, October 12, 1950, and at Fajardo, PR, October 26, 1950, in his capacity as President of the NPPR.
- (2) Attacked Insular Police from cover of Nationalist Party Headquarters during revolt.
- (3) Incarcerated, undergoing Insular prosecution, since revolt. Manifested symptoms of paranoia in May, 1951, but reported regaining sanity.

BERMUDEZ, JOSE ENCARNACION DIMAS

(Incarcerated)

- (1) Using his farm at Dorado, PR, for storage of bombs prior to revolt.
- (2) Not known to have actively participated in revolt.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

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BRAVO LOPEZ, FELIX

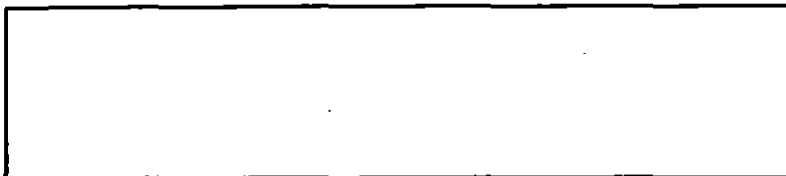
(At liberty)

- (1) Holding position member of National Board, NPPR.
- (2) Not known to have participated in revolt.
- (3) Insular Police investigation, June, 1951, revealed BRAVO resigned from NPPR following revolt, but continued to confer with NPPR members at Isabela, P.R.

BURGOS FUENTES, RAFAEL

(Incarcerated)

(1)



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- (2) Not known to have actively participated in revolt.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

CANALES TORRESOLA, BLANCA

(Incarcerated)

- (1) Holding meetings with other Jayuya, PR, Nationalists.
- (2) A leader in Nationalist attack at Jayuya, P.R.
- (3) Undergoing Insular and Federal prosecution. Serving 8-year Federal sentence at Alderton Reformatory, Alderton, West Virginia, as a result of her participation in destruction of U.S. Post Office, Jayuya, during revolt.

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CANCEL RODRIGUEZ, RAFAEL

(Incarcerated)

- (1) Active as National Board member, NPPR, and President, Municipal Board, Mayaguez, PR.
- (2) Supplied Cadets with firearms and explosives during revolt, according to witnesses. b2 b7D
- (3) At liberty under bail for several months since revolt. CANCEL was active in soliciting funds for NPPR, according to Confidential Informant [redacted] Incarcerated June 22, 1951, when appeal on an Insular sentence was denied.

CARDONA RUIZ, TELESFORO ERNESTO

(Incarcerated)

- (1) Active as member of National Board, NPPR, and living in Aguada, P.R.
- (2) Not known to have actively participated in revolt.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

CASTRO ABOLAFIA, PAULINO

(Incarcerated)

- (1) NPPR publisher.
- (2) Not known to have actively participated in revolt.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

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CASTRO RIOS, HERIBERTO

(Killed)

- (1) Serving as Cadet Captain in Utuado, P.R.
- (2) Killed in gun battle during revolt.

COLLAZO, OSCAR

(Incarcerated)

- (1) Active in NPPR affairs in New York City.
- (2) Traveled to Washington, D.C., in company with GRISELIO TORRESOLA, another Nationalist, and on November 1, 1950, attempted to assassinate Honorable HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States. A White House guard was killed.
- (3) Convicted of murder in Federal Court, Washington, D.C. Sentenced to be executed October 26, 1951.

CORREA, JUAN

(At liberty under bond)

- (1) Vice President of New York Municipal Board, NPPR.
- (2) No active participation in revolt in Puerto Rico.
- (3) Undergoing Federal prosecution in New York City for Conspiracy and Obstruction of Justice in connection with the U.S. Secret Service investigation of attempted assassination of President TRUMAN.

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DE ALBIZU CAMPOS, LAURA MENESES

(At liberty in Havana, Cuba)

- (1) Conducting NPPR propaganda in Havana, Cuba.
- (2) Not known to have participated actively in Nationalist revolt.
- (3) Living in Havana, Cuba, and maintaining contact with other Nationalists in Cuba.

DE PLATET, ANGELINA TORRESOLA ROURA

(At liberty)

- (1) Member NPPR, Rio Piedras, P.R.
- (2) Not known to have participated in Nationalist revolt.
- (3) Reported by Confidential Informant [] in January, 1951, to be in charge of organizing Nationalist campaign to raise funds for the legal defense of incarcerated Nationalists. Attended De Diego Day Nationalist ceremonies in San Juan, P.R., April 16, 1951.

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DE SANTIAGO GRAFALS, JULIO

(Incarcerated)

- (1) NPPR member at Juncos, P.R.
- (2) Not known to have actively participated in revolt.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

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DEL RIO ADAMES, JULIO RAMON

(Incarcerated)

- (1) Active as Inspector-General of Cadets and Confidential Aide to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.
- (2) Not known to have participated in revolt.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

DIAZ DIAZ, RICARDO, SR.

(Incarcerated)

- (1) Active as President of Arecibo, PR, Municipal Board, NPPR, and member of National Board, NPPR. DIAZ' home in Barrio Santana, Arecibo, center of Nationalist activities in Arecibo area.
- (2) Insular authorities charged DIAZ as a principal in the Arecibo, PR, Nationalist attack in which four Insular policemen were murdered.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

DIAZ PACHECO, RAIMUNDO

(Killed)

- (1) Active as Treasurer-General, NPPR. Preparing grenades.
- (2) Killed while leading attack on the Governor's Palace, San Juan, October 30, 1950.

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ESCOBAR SERRANO, ELIFAZ

(At liberty)

- (1) NPPR member, San Juan.
- (2) Not known to have participated in revolt.
- (3) Attended NPPR celebration referred to as "Ponce Massacre" commemoration, March 21, 1951, at Ponce, P.R. No subsequent Nationalist activity reported.

FELICIANO MORALES, FELIX

(At liberty)

- (1) Functioning as President of Humacao, PR, Municipal Board, NPPR.
- (2) Not known to have participated in revolt.
- (3) Attended De Diego Day ceremonies held by NPPR, April 16, 1951, San Juan, P.R.

GARCES DORREGO, CESAR

(At liberty under bond)

- (1) NPPR member, Arecibo, PR.
- (2) GARCES attacked National Guardsman, Arecibo, PR.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution. No Nationalist activity reported since revolt.

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GARCIA RONDON, FRANCISCA ISOLINA
(Frequently referred to as
Isolina Rondon)

(At liberty)

- (1) NPPR member, Rio Piedras, P.R.
- (2) Not known to have participated in revolt.
- (3) No Nationalist activity reported.

HERNANDEZ RIVERA, GREGORIO

(Incarcerated)

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- (1)
- (2) Participated in Nationalist attack on Governor's Palace, San Juan, on October 30, 1950.
- (3) Underwent Insular prosecution - commenced to serve maximum sentences of 37 years in Insular Penitentiary for his participation in the revolt.

HERNANDEZ VALLE, JUAN

(At liberty)

- (1) NPPR member, San Juan.
- (2) Not known to have participated in revolt.
- (3) Following revolt served as Chief Counsel in NPPR legal defense. Personally solicited funds for NPPR legal defense in February, 1951. Confidential Informant advised that HERNANDEZ VALLE had apparently been acting as liaison

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between ALBIZU CAMPOS and members of the NPPR following the incarceration of ALBIZU. Confidential Informant [] advised that ALBIZU CAMPOS may be grooming HERNANDEZ VALLE to take over the leadership of the Nationalist Party. In June, 1951, Insular Police reported private conversations were being held between HERNANDEZ VALLE and JUAN ALAMO DIAZ, a prominent Nationalist, at the latter's home in Bayamon, P.R.

HERNANDEZ VARGAS, FRANCISCO

(At liberty)

- (1) NPPR member, Rio Piedras, P.R.
- (2) Not known to have participated in revolt.
- (3) Acting as Defense Counsel for ALBIZU CAMPOS and other NPPR leaders and members during their prosecution, following the revolt. Insular Police advised June 25, 1951, HERNANDEZ VARGAS had engaged recently in private conversations with JUAN ALAMO DIAZ, a prominent Nationalist, in the latter's home in Bayamon.

JACA HERNANDEZ, JUAN

(Incarcerated)

- (1) Active as Cadet Captain, Arecibo, P.R.
- (2) Insular authorities charged JACA as a principal in the Arecibo Nationalist attack in which four Insular Policemen were murdered.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

JUARBE JUARBE, JUAN

(At Liberty in Havana, Cuba)

- (1) Active in Havana, Cuba, as NPPR Secretary of Foreign Affairs.
- (2) Not known to have participated in revolt.
- (3) Living in Havana, Cuba, in contact with other NPPR members. NPPR Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

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LEBRON SOTOMAYOR, GONZALO

(At liberty)

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- (1) Organizing NPPR, Chicago, Illinois.
 - (2) Not known to have actively participated in revolt.
 - (3) On April 6, 1951, according to Chicago Confidential Informant [redacted] totalling \$200 from Chicago, Illinois, to JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, Chief Defense Counsel for the NPPR, San Juan.

LOPEZ DE VICTORIA LABOY, TOMAS

(Incarcerated)

- (1) Admitted to FBI Agents in November, 1950, that immediately prior to revolt, he, as Colonel of the Cadets, had been arranging for the October uprising.
- (2) Insular authorities charged LOPEZ as a principal in the Arecibo Nationalist attack in which four Insular Policemen were murdered.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

MALDONADO RODRIGUEZ, AGUSTIN

(At liberty)

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- (1) Attending meetings, NPPR, Rio Piedras, PR.
 - (2) Not known to have participated in revolt.
 - (3) Reported by Confidential Informant [redacted] have collected funds for legal defense, NPPR, since revolt. Attended De Diego Day ceremonies, NPPR, April 16, 1951, San Juan.

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MATOS GARCIA, PELEGRIN

(At liberty in Havana, Cuba)

- (1) Attending National University, Havana, Cuba.
- (2) Not known to have participated in revolt.
- (3) Confidential Informant [] advised that MATOS had been in contact with other NPPR members in Cuba and had been taking an active part in NPPR affairs in Cuba. [] likewise advised that on December 13, 1950, [] JAIME BENITEZ; Rector of University of Puerto Rico, who was attending a U.N.E.S.C.O. Convention in Havana, Cuba.

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MATOS PAOLI, FRANCISCO

(Incarcerated)

- (1) Was active as Secretary-General of the NPPR. In public speech June 11, 1950, urged audience to prepare to fight and shed their blood in the event of revolution.
- (2) Not known to have actively participated in revolt.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

MEDINA RAMIREZ, RAMON

(Incarcerated)

- (1) Active as a member of the National Board, NPPR. Was writing book "The Liberating Movement in the History of Puerto Rico" which book had not yet been published as of date of Nationalist revolt.
- (2) Not known to have actively participated in revolt.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

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MIELKE, THELMA

(At liberty in New York City)

- (1) Active as NPPR Observer at United Nations.
- (2) Not known to have actively participated in revolt, however, New York Confidential Informant [] advised that on October 31, 1950, MIELKE introduced an NPPR petition to the United Nations Secretariat, demanding immediate United Nations intervention in Puerto Rican affairs.
- (3) New York Confidential Informant [] advised in November, 1950, that he understood []

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MORPEAU, PIERRE MORAVIAH

(At liberty in Haiti)

- (1) Active as Envoy Extraordinary of the NPPR in Haiti.
- (2) Not known to have participated in Nationalist revolt.
- (3) No Nationalist activity reported since revolt.

MOJICA VALENTIN, LUIS

(Incarcerated)

- (1) NPPR member, Mayaguez, PR, and an orator for Party.
- (2) Not known to have actively participated in revolt.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

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MUNIZ SANTOS, MELITON

(Incarcerated)

- (1) President of Municipal Board, NPPR, Ponce, PR.
- (2) Participated in Nationalist ambush of Insular Police at Penuelas, PR, October 30, 1950, which precipitated Nationalist revolt.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

NEGRON RODRIGUEZ, JOSE ANTONIO

(Incarcerated)

- (1) President, NPPR, Municipal Board, Naranjito, PR, and leader in preparations for Naranjito attack of October 30, 1950.
- (2) Leader of Naranjito attack, October 30, 1950.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

O'NEILL ROSARIO, LUIS MANUEL

(At liberty in Havana, Cuba)

- (1) [] stated that O'NEILL had attended a gathering of Nationalists []
[]
[] Refused to report for induction in violation of Selective Service Act of 1948.
- (2) Not known to have actively participated in revolt.
- (3) Arrived Havana, Cuba, November 16, 1950, where he took up residence with PELEGRIN MATOS GARCIA and NOE MARTI, NPPR members from Puerto Rico. Told Cuban Police Officer that he was not complying with SSA, 1948, because he considers it a "Yankee law" and he is a Puerto Rican citizen rather than an American citizen.

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PABON RIOPEDRE, PEDRO ULISES

(Incarcerated)

- (1) Was in contact with PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS two days prior to Nationalist revolt.
- (2) Not known to have actively participated in revolt.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

PEDROZA RIVERA, RAMON

(Incarcerated)

- (1) Captain of Cadets, Ponce, PR.
- (2) Participated in the murder of Corporal AURELIO MIRANDA at Ponce, PR, October 30, 1950.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

PINTO GANDIA, JULIO

(At liberty under bond)

- (1) Active as President, New York Municipal Board, NPPR.
- (2) Accused in Federal Court, New York City, of conspiracy in the attempted assassination of President HARRY S. TRUMAN, November 1, 1950.
- (3) Undergoing Federal prosecution, New York City.

REYNOLDS, RUTH MARY

(Incarcerated)

- (1) Active as NPPR propagandist and representative of American League for Puerto Rican Independence.
- (2) Not known to have actively participated in revolt.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

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RIVERA MELENDEZ, PEDRO

(At liberty)

- (1) Active as member of National Board, NPPR.
- (2) Not known to have actively participated in revolt.
- (3) Arrested November 3, 1950, by Insular Police as a suspect in connection with Nationalist revolt, but released after questioning. No Nationalist activity reported since revolt.

RIVERA OCASIO, ANTONIO

(At liberty)

- (1) Active as member of National Board, NPPR, and active in NPPR matters, Canovanas, P.R.
- (2) Not known to have actively participated in Nationalist revolt.
- (3) Resigned from NPPR following revolt. No reports of Nationalist activity since revolt.

RIVERA PEREZ, JACINTO

(At liberty in Venezuela)

- (1) Active as Vice President of NPPR, though living in Venezuela.
- (2) Not known to have participated in revolt.
- (3) No Nationalist activity reported concerning RIVERA since revolt.

RIVERA WALKER, ALVARO

(Incarcerated)

- (1) NPPR member, Aguadilla, PR.
- (2) Engaged in gun battle with police from cover of NPPR headquarters, San Juan, October 30, 1950.

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- (3) Has begun to serve indeterminate sentence of two to 12 years for his participation in Nationalist revolt.

ROIG DE LEUCHSENDRING, EMILIO

(At liberty in Havana, Cuba)

- (1) Active as leader of the Cuban Association for the Independence of Puerto Rico and considered to be a member of the Nationalist "delegation" to the United Nations.
- (2) Not known to have participated in Nationalist revolt.
- (3) Leader of Cuban Association for the Independence of Puerto Rico, residing in Havana, Cuba.

ROLON MARRERO, RUFINO

(Incarcerated)

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- (1) Had been active in NPPR.
- (2) Not known to have participated actively in revolt.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

ROSADO MORALES, ISABEL

(Incarcerated)

- (1) Active as member of National Board, NPPR, attending NPPR public and private meetings.
- (2) Arrested by Insular Police, October 31, 1950, ROSADO was defiant of authorities.
- (3) Again arrested on November 6, 1950, at Fajardo, PR, by Insular Police. Again defiant. In January, 1951, conducted NPPR propaganda and in consequence was arrested and incarcerated by Insular Police. She is undergoing Insular Prosecution.

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ROSADO ORTIZ, PABLO

(Incarcerated)

- (1) Active as Treasurer of San Juan Municipal Board, NPFR.
- (2) Not known to have actively participated in revolt.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

SALTARI CRESPO, DOMINGO

(Incarcerated)

- (1) Bodyguard of ALBIZU CAMPOS.
- (2) Not known to have actively participated in revolt.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

SANTIAGO DIAZ, VIDAL

(Incarcerated)

- (1) Active as President, Santurce, Municipal Board, NPPR.
- (2) Engaged in prolonged gun battle with Insular Police, Barrio Obrero, Santurce, Puerto Rico, October 31, 1950.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

SANTIAGO LOPEZ, ANGEL

(At liberty)

- (1) NPPR member, San Juan.
- (2) Not known to have actively participated in revolt.
- (3) Identified by as having participated in NPPR ceremonies, April 16, 1951, San Juan, PR, De Diego Day celebration. No other Nationalist activity reported.

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TORRES ACEVEDO, DAMIAN

(At liberty under bond)

- (1) Active as President of NPPR Municipal Board, Utuado, PR, and member of National Board, NPPR.
- (2) Charged by Insular authorities with being a principal in the Nationalist attack at Utuado, PR.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution. At liberty under \$106,000 bond. Insular Police, Utuado, have advised TORRES has not participated in Nationalist activities since revolt.

TORRES MEDINA, MANUEL

(Killed)

- (1) Active as President of NPPR Municipal Board, Rio Piedras, P.R.
- (2) Killed while attacking Governor's Palace, San Juan, October 30, 1950, in company with other Nationalists.

TORRESOLA ROURA, DORIS

(Incarcerated)

- (1) Member of NPPR, acting as housekeeper for ALBIZU CAMPOS at NPPR Headquarters, San Juan.
- (2) In NPPR Headquarters during revolt. Was wounded by gunfire.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

TORRESOLA ROURA, ELIO

(Incarcerated)

- (1) Active as Treasurer, NPPR Municipal Board, Jayuya, Puerto Rico.

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- (2) A leader of Nationalist attack at Jayuya, PR, during revolt. Activities included attack on Insular Police Station, U.S. Post Office and U.S. Selective Service Board, Jayuya, PR.
 - (3) Undergoing Insular and Federal prosecution.

VELAZQUEZ OLMEDO, ERASMO

(At liberty)

- (1) Active as a leader of NPPR in Caguas, PR.
- (2) Insular Police at Caguas, observing VELAZQUEZ during revolt, reported a gathering of Nationalists at his store on October 31, 1950. Group dispersed without taking action. VELAZQUEZ not known to have actively participated in revolt.
- (3) VELAZQUEZ was arrested by Insular Police, Caguas, November 3, 1950, following revolt, but was released. No charges were formulated against him. Insular Police observing VELAZQUEZ since revolt have reported no participation in Nationalist activities.

VELEZ LUGO, JOSE ANTONIO

(Incarcerated)

- (1) In charge of military and firearms instruction for NPPR cadets in Mayaguez, PR.
- (2) Fired upon Insular Police at Mayaguez, PR, October 31, 1950, during revolt.
- (3) Undergoing Insular Prosecution. While incarcerated at Mayaguez District Jail, participated in attack on jail guard. Investigation reflected this attack was based on personal reasons and did not represent an attempt to escape jail.

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VELEZ RIECKEHOFF, MAXIMO CARLOS

(Incarcerated)

- (1) President and only member of NPPR Municipal Board at Ciales, P.R.
- (2) Not known to have actively participated in revolt.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution.

VILLAFANE FIGUEROA, VALENTIN

(At liberty under bond)

- (1) Active as President, Municipal Board, NPPR, Fajardo, P.R.
- (2) Not known to have actively participated in revolt.
- (3) Undergoing Insular prosecution. At liberty under \$25,000 bond. Insular Police observing VELEZ activities since revolt have advised of no Nationalist activity on his part.

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5. Clandestine Organization Within the NPPR

Confidential Informant [] has provided information on several occasions since the Nationalist revolt of October, 1950, concerning a different concept of NPPR organization which had been secretly taught to selected members of the NPPR since 1949 by a group of party leaders. This concept is set out below, in summarized form:

a. Phases

First phase: the political phase

This phase includes sympathizers, members and officers of the traditional organization of the NPPR.

Second phase: the "revolutionary" phase

This phase consists of a group of fanatic Nationalists which composes a "suicide squadron" available for dangerous assignments under the command of the fourth phase, though unaware of its plans.

Fourth phase: special confidential phase

This phase is composed of a few leaders in charge of the third phase. This phase was responsible for making plans.

Confidential Informant [] advised that the third and fourth phases were known as the "Manigua", a term which was copied from a Cuban revolutionary organization of that name. Informant advised that the name "Manigua" (Spanish for jungle) had been used by the Cuban group because, as a guerilla force, they utilized the jungle as their hideout.

b. Leaders (i.e. Members of the Fourth Phase)

Informant identified the following individuals as leaders, that is members of the fourth phase.

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B. MEMBERSHIP

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B. MEMBERSHIP

This section will discuss what membership in the NPPR is, what methods are used to recruit members, and how many members there are in Puerto Rico. The latter sub-section will be divided to show how many members there are in the main group of the Party; how many cadets, and how many members of the nurse corps there are. The number of members will be set out by Municipal Boards, which are the basic units into which the members are grouped.

1. What membership is.

a. Definition

"A member of the NPPR is a person who will cooperate with the Party in the accomplishment of its aim: independence for Puerto Rico."

(Confidential Informant [] May, 1951)

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Confidential Informant [] gave the definition quoted above with the explanation that members vary in the kind of cooperation they give, and the lengths to which they will go in assisting the Party to accomplish its aim.

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The informant advised that a single standard such as the taking of an oath or the possession of a membership card is not always accurate in identifying members of the NPPR because such technicalities are sometimes neglected by the members themselves. Confidential Informant [] provided like information in May, 1951. Requirements for membership in the NPPR are not stated in the PRINCIPLES OF THE NPPR dated 1926 at San Juan, Puerto Rico, nor in any of the available revisions of the NPPR Constitution and by-laws since that date; nor is a member defined therein. Disciplinary regulations relating to offenses for which membership may be lost do appear in the NPPR Constitution and are summarized in Section B- 1 below.

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b. Working definition

A working definition of a member of the NPPR has been compiled from an examination of NPPR induction ceremonies described by Confidential Informants [] and [] from Article 39 (Disciplinary Regulations) of the current NPPR Constitution and from information received which reflects various forms of cooperation with the NPPR.

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This definition is intended to be sufficiently comprehensive to include as NPPR members all persons who are available to the leaders of the NPPR for service in various phases of Party activity. The working definition will be used to serve as a standard for calculating membership statistics.

Working definition of a member of the NPPR:

A member of the NPPR is a person who fulfills the requirements of any of the following criteria:

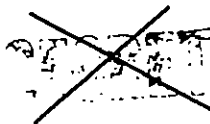
- (1) Has taken the oath of membership in the NPPR.
- (2) Has been issued a membership card.
- (3) Holds any office in the NPPR.
- (4) Has attended more than one private meeting

(Confidential Informants [] and [] have advised that the NPPR occasionally invites a person it is trying to interest in becoming a member, to attend a private meeting with members of the NPPR).

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- (5) Conducts propaganda for the NPPR.
- (6) Pays dues to the NPPR.
- (7) Has participated in NPPR acts of violence.
- (8) Has professed or admitted adherence to the NPPR beliefs and principles.

c. The oath of membership

(1) Written oath

NPPR documentary material seized by Insular Police from NPPR headquarters following the Nationalist revolt included cards entitled "Tarjeta de Afiliacion" (Affiliation Card) bearing dates from the approximate date of founding of the NPPR up to and including 1948. These cards reflected an oath whose wording, identical in each case, appears below in its English translation:

"I freely and voluntarily declare my entrance into the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, committing all my personal and economic resources to the accomplishment of the independence of Puerto Rico, in accordance with the program of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and the principles enunciated by the Master, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. So Help Me God.

Signature _____"

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These cards bore printed notations that they were copies for the National Board.

No other evidence of a written oath of membership was found among the documentary material recovered by the Insular Police and no information has been received from any source indicating that a written oath of this type or any other has been necessary for membership in the NPPR since 1948.

(2) oral oath

Analysis of information received from [redacted] of the Cadet organization

Confidential Informants [redacted] and other sources concerning oral oaths taken by NPPR members from 1932 to 1950, reveals that such oaths have varied in structure and content, while retaining as a common denominator the vow to devote life and possessions to the cause of independence for Puerto Rico.

Confidential Informant [redacted] provided an oral oath in 1944 which was then in use by the Party. This oath, which was inclusive of the major points contained in oral oaths used by the NPPR from 1932 to 1950, is set out below in its English translation:

I will not accept any type of United States Government employment.

If necessary, I will give my life for Puerto Rico.

I do not recognize any country as mine except Puerto Rico.

I will not help the government of the United States until Puerto Rico is free.

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I will never campaign against the Nationalist Party.

I will not become a member of the armed forces of the United States.

I realize that if I betray the confidence of the Party, I will be required to pay for this perfidy with my life.

I will do everything in my power to obtain independence for Puerto Rico by any means available to me.

I will not join any other party unless the executive board approves.

On November 6, 1950, [redacted]

[redacted] gave a sworn statement to Insular Prosecuting Attorneys which reflected that the oath taken by NPPR members upon their entrance into the Party includes the vow to defend the independence of Puerto Rico and to give one's life and all one possesses in the service of the native land. According to information from Confidential Informants [redacted] and other sources, candidates for NPPR membership are required to place their left hand on the NPPR flag while taking the oral oath of membership in the NPPR.

Oral oaths taken by entrants into

[redacted] and into the cadet organization of the NPPR, are set out in sections A and C respectively of this report.

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d. Identification Cards

NPPR membership cards and identifying certificates which have come to the attention of this office include:

Tarjeta de Afiliacion - Affiliation Card
or Membership Card

Credencial Patriotica - Patriotic
Credential, the more recent membership
card.

Miscellaneous credentials identifying
NPPR delegates to the National Board;
to the National Assembly; and identifying
NPPR representatives to the World Powers,
and to friends of the Liberating Movement.

Certificado de Cooperacion - Certificate
of Cooperation (Economic)

All but the last named certificate reflect either specifically or by implication that the person named is a member of the NPPR. The Certificate of Cooperation, however, is not limited in distribution to bonafide members of the NPPR, as will be shown below, but is presented to members and non-members alike who cooperate financially with the NPPR.

(1) Tarjeta de Afiliacion (membership card)

A sample of this type of membership card, seized in large quantities by the Insular Police from NPPR headquarters, San Juan, Puerto Rico, following the Nationalist revolt, and bearing dates from 1922 through 1948, follows:

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TARJETA DE AFILIACION

Por la presente, voluntaria y libremente, declaro mi ingreso al Partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico, comprometiendo todo mi esfuerzo personal y economico hacia el logro de la Independencia de Puerto Rico de acuerdo con el Programa del Partido Nacionalista y con los principios enunciados por el Maestro Don Pedro Albizu Campos. Y asi Dios me ayude.

(Signed) Pablo Rosado Ortiz

(Fecha) Octubre 31/1932

Nombre del afiliado Pablo Rosado Ortiz

Apartado o' Calle

b7C

Ciudad de su residencia San Juan, P.R.

Translated into English, this card reads as follows:

AFFILIATION CARD

(The oath set out in this space on the card appears in English translation in sub-section B,1,c,(1) above.)

(Date) _____

Name of affiliate _____

Box or Street _____

City of residence _____

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b7D Confidential Informants [] advised in March, 1949, and May, 1951, respectively, that by 1949 the Tarjeta de Afiliacion had been replaced as a membership card by the Credencial Patriotica, described below.

(2) Credencial Patriotica (Patriotic Credential, i.e., membership card)

Documentary material seized by Insular Police from NPPR headquarters following the Nationalist revolt, included several copies of correspondence addressed to JULIO DE SANTIAGO, Treasurer-General of the NPPR, bearing dates from January, 1948, to January, 1949, from Municipal Board Presidents, indicating that Patriotic Credentials were distributed to NPPR members during that time. Confidential Informant [] advised in March, 1949, that the Patriotic Credential was intended for use as the NPPR membership card for 1949. Confidential Informant [] advised in May, 1951, that the last such card was issued, to the best of his knowledge, in January, 1949. This informant advised that the card was used by NPPR members for the purpose of mutual identification, and admission to NPPR closed meetings.

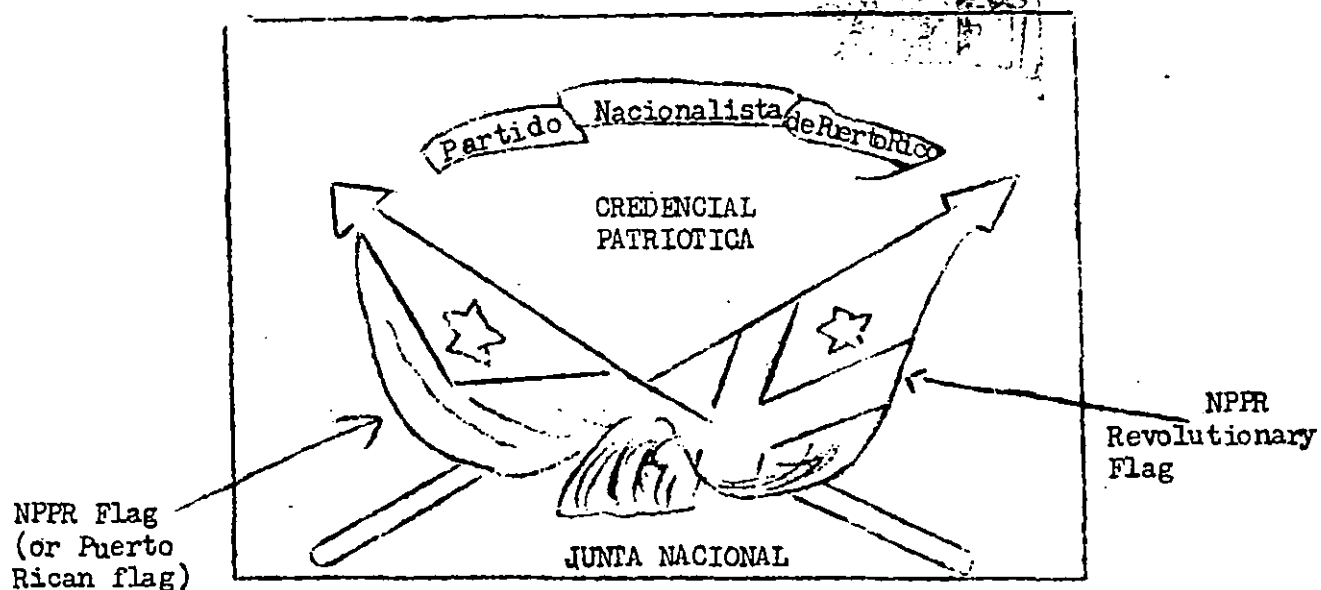
The Patriotic Credential is sketched below for recognition purposes. The sketch below is a copy of a credential found among the documentary evidence seized by Insular Police from NPPR headquarters following the Nationalist revolt. It is enlarged from the original size of 3" x 4" for easier reading.

*He is 1949
was found
in the NPPR
headquarters
[]
same*

86 ~~SECRET~~

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FRONT SIDE



(The flags shown are described fully in Section A)

REVERSE SIDE

CERTIFICO

que el senor Mario Figueroa
es un miembro activo y militante del Movimiento
Libertador de Puerto Rico.
Y para que asi sea reconocido como tal, extien-
desele la presente credencial patriotica.

Julio de Santiago
Tesorero General

San Juan Bautista de Puerto Rico
a 19 de Diciembre de 1948.

Nota: Esta credencial solo sirva el proposito de
identificacion. Valida por el termino de un ano.
Expedida mediante la contribucion de \$1.00 con
destino al sostenimiento del movimiento.

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English translation

FRONT SIDE

The banner on top: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico

Caption under banner: Patriotic Credential

Caption below crossed flags: National Board

REVERSE SIDE

I CERTIFY:

That Mr. Mario Figueroa is an active
and militant member in the ranks of the
Liberating Movement of Puerto Rico.

And so that he may be recognized as such
there is being extended to him this Patriotic
Credential.

(Signed) JULIO DE SANTIAGO
Treasurer General

San Juan Bautista, Puerto Rico
December 19, 1948

Note: This credential serves only for purposes
of identification. It is good for one
year. It is issued through the contri-
bution of \$1.00 for the purpose of main-
taining the movement.

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No information has been received indicating that membership cards have been issued by the NPPR since early 1949.

(3) Miscellaneous Credentials

Confidential Informant [] advised b2
in May, 1951, that NPPR delegates to the National Assembly b7D
generally wear a small identifying card on their lapel
reflecting the word "Delegado" (Delegate).

Among documentary material seized by Insular Police following the Nationalist revolt, from the home of PAULINO CASTRO, former Secretary-General of the NPPR, was a sheet of paper bearing the writing (translated into English)

NATIONALIST BOARD OF VIEQUES, P.R.

CREDENTIAL

I certify that the bearer, FELIPE BENITEZ RIVERA, is a delegate of this Board to the National Board meeting of November 18 at 9:00 AM.

Given at Vieques, November 16, 1945.

(Signed) ADRIAN EMERIC
President, Nationalist
Municipal Board of Vieques, P.R.

Documentary material similarly seized by Insular Police from the home of RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, prominent Nationalist, included a letter dated July 30, 1950, bearing the caption Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, Office of the President. The letter was addressed to all Powers and friends of the Liberating Movement of Puerto Rico. It was signed by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and certified by FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI, Secretary General of the NPPR. The letter reflected that RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ had been named Special Representative of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, and requested any person to whom this certificate was presented to give cooperation to MEDINA for the success of his mission.

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(4) Certificado de Cooperacion (Certificate of Cooperation)

Among documents recovered by the Insular Police at NPPR headquarters following the Nationalist revolt, were copies of a certificate issued in 1948 by JULIO DE SANTIAGO, Treasurer General of the NPPR, to individuals who had cooperated in the NPPR drive for funds.

The certificates were printed in Spanish and bore the following heading (which is repeated in Spanish for recognition purposes)

PARTIDO NACIONALISTA DE PUERTO RICO

Junta Nacional

Certificado de Cooperacion

(In this space, crossed Nationalist and NPPR revolutionary flags appear as on the Credencial Patriotica described above)

Below the crossed flags appears a dedication in Spanish, which, translated into English, reads as follows:

"In recognition of the valuable economic cooperation offered by _____ to the Liberating Movement of Puerto Rico, the National Board of the NPPR extends to him this diploma in just recognition of his patriotism and love of the cause of liberty of our Fatherland.

"Given at San Juan de Bautista, Puerto Rico, on the 19th day of December, 1948.

(Signed) JULIO SANTIAGO
Treasurer General "

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In the same material appeared a letter from MIGUEL LEON RAMIREZ, NPPR Officer at Guayama, Puerto Rico, dated January 8, 1949, addressed to JULIO DE SANTIAGO, which provided a list of persons who should receive Certificates of Cooperation and a list of persons who should receive the Patriotic Credential. The distinction was made in this letter that the individuals to receive the Patriotic Credential were "bonafide" members of the NPPR. It was noted, however, that all of the individuals recommended for the Patriotic Credential were also recommended to receive the Certificate of Cooperation.

// Another letter included in the same material bore the heading Ponce Municipal Board, NPPR, January 10, 1949, and was addressed to JULIO DE SANTIAGO, Treasurer General, NPPR. In this letter ESTANISLAO LUGO SANTIAGO, Secretary of the Ponce Municipal Board, also made a distinction between bonafide Nationalists and individuals who could be referred to as financial "cooperators." This letter refers to previous correspondence, apparently having to do with individuals who were to receive Certificates of Cooperation.

e. Procedure in becoming a member

(1) Civilian Section (NPPR Proper)

Confidential Informant provided the following information in May, 1951, concerning the usual way in which persons have become members of the NPPR. b2 b7D

The potential member has expressed an interest in the NPPR, usually to a friend in the Party.

The friend brings the potential member to a Municipal Board meeting. He is introduced to members and is allowed to observe part of the meeting, which does not deal with confidential items. He is also observed by members of the Board and is questioned by them to determine his attitude toward independence for Puerto Rico.

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After being introduced to the Municipal Board members and prior to induction into the Party, a candidate is expected to pay dues to the Party as an expression of his good faith.

If the candidate is deemed acceptable (by virtue of his accord with Party aim and policies) the President of the Municipal Board usually administers a verbal oath to the candidate. This oath includes a vow that the candidate is willing to give life and fortune for the securing of independence for Puerto Rico. Formality in entrance requirements is generally considered less important than a working knowledge on the part of fellow members that the new member is willing and able to take orders and to work strenuously for the accomplishment of the Party's objective.

The informant advised that a membership card may be issued to the new member, though this is not always done.

Informant advised that the above procedure was generally applied prior to the revolt of 1950. He advised that he knew of no instance of a person joining the NPPR since the revolt.

Confidential Informant advised in December, 1950, that induction procedure followed in the Arecibo, Puerto Rico, area prior to the revolt was generally thus:

To become a member of the NPPR, an individual had to be recommended to a Municipal Board by a reliable member. The prospective member was instructed briefly in the ideals and purposes of the NPPR. If accepted, the person gave \$1.00 as an initiation fee and was given a membership card. advised that an

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oath was not necessary, though the individual was expected to give allegiance and financial assistance to the Party. Informant advised that the member was not required to swear to give his life for the NPPR.

(2) Military Section (Cadet organization)

Cadet induction ceremonies, described by Confidential Informant [] in Section C of this report, resemble the ceremonies for entrance into the civilian section of the NPPR, with the difference that instructions to cadet candidates sometimes include a statement that the purpose of the NPPR is to overthrow the United States Government in Puerto Rico and that the cadet is expected to fight, if necessary, and, if necessary, to give his life to accomplish this end.

(3) Clandestine Section

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Note: Confidential Informant [] advised in May, 1951, that induction in the clandestine section of the Party, described in Section A 5, of this report, presupposes that the candidate must have joined the Party through the civilian section or the cadet section and must have been a functioning member of the organization in one of those phases.

f. How membership may be lost

Article 39 of the NPPR Constitution and By-laws (set out in full in the appendix section of this report) reflects several offenses which are punishable by loss of membership in the NPPR. These are summarized below:

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Disobedience to official NPPR orders.

Failure to conform with NPPR doctrine and policy.

Affiliation with any other political organization, even though such organization may claim to work for the independence of Puerto Rico.

Article 39 continues by stating that an individual committing any of the above offenses shall be expelled from the Party, though if expelled from a Municipal Board, he may appeal to the National Board, and from there to the National Assembly, which shall make a final decision.

Confidential Informant [] advised in May, 1951, that actual Party practice has been to allow a member to commit three offenses before expelling him, though he may be expelled by ALBIZU CAMPOS at any time for any offense named in the Constitution. The informant cited the case of JUAN ANTONIO CORRETIJER, Secretary General of the NPPR in 1943, who was expelled from the NPPR in that year by ALBIZU CAMPOS for expression of political opinion which was more Communist than Nationalist in character.

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2. Recruiting Methods

This sub-section sets out a summary of NPPR recruiting methods and special recruiting drives.

a. General recruiting methods

Information from Confidential Informants [] and [] in May, 1951, and from Confidential Informant [] in September, 1950, reflects that recruiting methods relied upon by the NPPR under normal circumstances include:

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(1) The influence of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS on the public

Confidential Informants [redacted]

[redacted] and other sources have been in agreement that ALBIZU's almost hypnotic influence in his personal contacts and public appearances has been a major factor in recruiting new members for the NPPR.

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(2) Follow-up after public meetings of the Party

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised in September, 1950, that a technique of recruiting, favored by ALBIZU CAMPOS, has been to take advantage of the impression left by an NPPR public meeting in a particular town by following up with intensified recruiting and organizing activities in that area.

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(3) Influence of members on friends and acquaintances

Confidential Informants [redacted]

indicated in May, 1951, that the persuading influence of members on their friends and acquaintances has been the most common method of recruiting Party members over the years.

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b. Special recruiting drives

Special recruiting drives illustrate certain special methods devised by the Party for recruiting new members. A description of outstanding recruiting drives and methods used in these drives is set out below:

(1) 1920's: recruiting and organizing of the NPPR

According to Confidential Informant [redacted] and other sources, the principal recruiting method followed in the early stages of the Party was a series of public speeches by ALBIZU CAMPOS. In these speeches ALBIZU utilized psychological methods to stimulate and exploit a desire for independence in his listeners and followed this by quasi legal exposes of the

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political situation in Puerto Rico. According to Confidential Informant [] ALBIZU CAMPOS spoke rapidly and confusingly about the latter issues, meanwhile exerting a persuasive influence on his audience through his delivery.

- (2) 1932-36: recruiting for Cadet
Organization and Nurse Corps
(Special methods: the use of
recruiting stations; NPPR printed
propaganda)

Confidential Informant [] has advised that the personal influence wielded by ALBIZU CAMPOS in the forming of a Cadet Organization and Nurse Corps during this period appeared to be very significant in the rapid growth of these organizations.

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However, a special method was also used at that time: records of the U.S. District Court, San Juan, P.R., 1936, in the case of United States vs. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, et al, for Inciting Rebellion, reflect that on December 8, 1935, the National Board of the NPPR meeting at Caguas, Puerto Rico, resolved that a recruiting station should be set up at each Municipal Board of the NPPR for the registration, enlistment and recruitment of NPPR members and other men into the Liberating Army of the Republic (the Cadet Organization). The same records reflect the fulfillment of this plan during January, 1936, by the actual operation of such recruiting stations in San Juan, Rio Piedras, Caguas, and other cities in Puerto Rico.

These records reflected also the distribution of printed propaganda intended to assist in the recruiting of members for the Liberating Army.

Confidential Informant [] advised recently that in 1936 the strength of the Nurse Corps and the Cadet Organization proper had risen to about 1000 and 2000 members respectively, a numerical strength which according to the informant has never been approached since that time.

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(3) 1945: recruiting drive in
Puerto Rico

(Special method: Proclamation
of Amnesty)

Documentary material seized by Insular Police from NPPR Headquarters following the Nationalist revolt of 1950 included minutes of the meeting of the National Board, NPPR, at San Juan, P.R., dated December 23, 1945, which reflected a discussion of a plan to bring back into the NPPR those Nationalists who had defected therefrom. At the same meeting a resolution was passed by the National Board for the granting of amnesty for that purpose. Another document from the same source consisted of an undated form letter from PAULINO E. CASTRO, then Secretary General of the NPPR, addressed to Presidents of the NPPR Municipal Boards in Puerto Rico announcing a general amnesty for all former members of the NPPR, indicating that they had only to promise again to offer life and possessions for the cause of independence for Puerto Rico in order to be readmitted to the Party.

(4) 1947: recruiting drive following
return of ALBIZU CAMPOS to Puerto Rico

(Special method: Amnesty)

The San Juan daily newspaper EL MUNDO, issue of December 23, 1947, carried an official press release by the NPPR reflecting that an official Proclamation of General Amnesty had been issued by that organization. A copy of this Proclamation, a lengthy document, dated December 21, 1947, and certified by PAULINO E. CASTRO, Secretary-General of the NPPR, was supplied by Confidential Informant The main points are summarized:

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The NPPR was gratified by the return of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS to Puerto Rico and (inspired by his public pardon of all of his "persecutors") extended to all Puerto Ricans desiring national liberty the opportunity to come into the fold of the Liberating Movement.

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No information has been received reflecting that this amnesty was openly withdrawn since its issuance. It will be noted, however, that the disciplinary regulations set out in Article 39 of the current NPPR Constitution (printed about 3 months after the issuance of the amnesty, according to Confidential Informant [] stipulates a more technical procedure for gaining readmittance to the Party than was necessary under the terms of the amnesty.

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- (5) 1948: ALBIZU resumes leadership of NPPR in Puerto Rico - Special drive for rebuilding Party
(Special methods: ALBIZU orders leaders to conduct membership campaign; acceptance of Army veterans; high pressure methods by Cadet leaders)

Insular Police Officer [] reported that on March 14, 1948, RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO, who was in charge of the Cadet Organization, had personally recruited 14 Cadets in one day and taken them to Mayaguez for induction into the Cadet Organization.

b7C

[] On June 16, 1948, Insular Police Officer [] reported that a group of 7 Cadets had been recruited by Cadet Captain ANTONIO COLON SANZ, Santurce, Puerto Rico, assisted by the President of the Santurce Municipal Board, NPPR, VIDAL SANTIAGO DIAZ.

Confidential Informant [] advised in June, 1948, that ALBIZU CAMPOS had ordered RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, his representative, to conduct a membership drive. The informant advised that MEDINA subsequently visited several towns in Puerto Rico, interviewing local Nationalist leaders. Confidential Informant [] said in May, 1951, that the local leaders had been responsible for securing candidates for the NPPR in their respective areas.

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In April, 1949, Confidential Informant [] reported information which had come to his attention that in July, 1948, []

[] of Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, had held a meeting with other women to form a Nationalist Womens Board of Rio Piedras. [] were President and Secretary of this organization respectively. Later reports from this informant and other sources failed to indicate that this organization had developed into a functioning group.

Confidential Informant [] advised in June, 1948, that ALBIZU CAMPOS was interested in recruiting World War II veterans for the NPPR. Informants and Insular Police reported that a total of 71 veterans were members of the NPPR by August, 1948.

1949-50: Recruiting falls off

Confidential Informant [] advised in November, 1949, that Nationalist leaders RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ and JULIO RAMON DEL RIO had made a trip to Barranquitas, Puerto Rico, to try to organize a Nationalist group there. The informant stated that MEDINA and DEL RIO had been successful in recruiting only one new member in Barranquitas.

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Confidential Informant [] estimated in April, 1950, that a drop in NPPR membership had occurred during the past year.

Confidential Informant [] advised in September, 1950, that in a recent attempt by RAFAEL CANCEL, President of the Mayaguez Municipal Board, to recruit members for the Nurse Corps, only one individual was obtained.

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3. Membership Statistics

a. Estimates of total membership of NPPR in the past

1932: The total number of persons registered to vote with the NPPR in the 1932 Insular elections, according to the records of the Insular Board of Elections, San Juan, Puerto Rico, was 5257.

1936: Confidential Informant [] advised in 1951 that the membership of the Cadet Organization at its height in 1936 was approximately 2000 and the membership of the Nurse Corps was approximately 1000. It is noted that by General Order issued by the National Board of the NPPR on January 1, 1936, (reported in Court records of trial of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, et al, in San Juan District Court, 1936, for Inciting Rebellion) all male members of the NPPR over 18 years of age were ordered to enter the Cadet Organization.

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1948: The total of all persons reported by the Insular Police and informants as members or sympathizers of the NPPR in 1948 was 883.

1950: In April, 1950, Confidential Informant [] estimated that the membership of the NPPR, including members of all kinds, was approximately 500.

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On November 25, 1950, Lieutenant JUAN GONZALEZ DELGADO, who was in charge of the Internal Security Bureau of the Insular Police, estimated, from Insular Police investigation of the Nationalist uprising of 1950, that there were approximately 500 active members of the NPPR in 1950.

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b. NPPR membership statistics, 1950,
in Puerto Rico

A search by Insular Police of NPPR Headquarters in San Juan, Puerto Rico, following the Nationalist revolt of 1950, failed to disclose a central list of members of the NPPR. Leaders of the NPPR interviewed following the Nationalist revolt advised that no master list of members of the NPPR had been maintained. Confidential Informant [] advised in May, 1951, that although Constitutional regulations provide for the maintenance of a central list of NPPR members, these regulations have not been strictly adhered to. No information has been received from any source which would indicate that at the time of the Nationalist revolt in October, 1950, a central membership list was being maintained by the NPPR.

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The working definition of a member of the NPPR, described in Section B-1-b above, was used as the standard in compiling the membership statistics for 1950. The figures shown represent only those persons who have been found to fall within the stated categories during the year 1950. These figures are conservative inasmuch as they represent only those persons whose membership has been confirmed by investigation on the basis of the criteria composing the working definition. The figures do not take into account persons reported to this office as members of the NPPR in Puerto Rico, concerning whom proof of membership in 1950 is still subject to confirmation.

The figures do not include sympathizers or non-members who could possibly be influenced by ALBIZU CAMPOS or other Party members. A total of persons who might be influenced by ALBIZU CAMPOS was estimated by Confidential Informant [] in April, 1950, as several thousand. This informant also advised that every Party member in all probability could influence several other persons. Lieutenant JUAN GONZALEZ DELGADO, identified above, estimated in November, 1950, that the total of active NPPR members, persons whose Party membership was problematical, and sympathizers with the Party was approximately 2000 to 3000.

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NPPR MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS - PUERTO RICO - 1950

Aguadilla District

	<u>Total Membership</u>	<u>Cadets</u>	<u>Nurses</u>	<u>Other Members</u>
Aguada	8	0	0	8
Aguadilla	4	0	0	4
Añasco	2	0	0	2
Hatillo	1	0	0	1
Isabela	6	1	0	5
Lares	11	3	0	8
Maricao	2	0	0	2
Quebradillas	8	0	0	8
San Sebastian	13	1	0	12

Arecibo District

Arecibo	35	21	1	13
Ciales	3	0	0	3
Dorado	3	2	0	1

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	<u>Total Membership</u>	SECRET <u>Cadets</u>	<u>Breakdown</u> <u>Nurses</u>	<u>Other Members</u>
Morovis	1	0	0	1
Utuaado	17	3	0	14
Vega Alta	2	0	0	2
Vega Baja	5	0	0	5
<u>Guayama District</u>				
Aguas Buenas	5	0	0	5
Arroyo	2	0	0	2
Caguas	19	0	0	19
Cayey	17	4	0	13
Guayama	6	1	0	5
Maunabo	2	0	0	2
<u>Humacao District</u>				
Ceiba	8	0	0	8
Fajardo	9	0	0	9
Gurabo	2	0	0	2
Humacao	10	1	0	9
Juncos	5	0	0	5
Loiza	4	0	0	4
Luquillo	3	0	0	3

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	<u>Total Membership</u>	<u>Cadets</u>	<u>Nurses</u>	<u>Breakdown Other Members</u>
Naguabo	2	0	0	2
Rio Grande	5	0	0	5
San Lorenzo	5	1	0	4
Vieques	3	0	0	3
Yabucoa	3	0	0	3
<u>Mayaguez District</u>				
Cabo Rojo	11	3	0	8
Guanica	4	0	0	4
Mayaguez	80	16	3	61
Sabana Grande	1	1	0	0
San German	4	1	0	3
<u>Ponce District</u>				
Adjuntas	2	0	0	2
Jayuya	40	1	0	39
Ponce	44	9	0	35
Santa Isabel	1	0	0	1

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	<u>Total Membership</u>	<u>Cadets</u>	<u>Breakdown</u> <u>Nurses</u>	<u>Other Members</u>
<u>San Juan District</u>				
Bayamon	2	0	0	2
Catano	4	0	0	4
Hato Rey	10	1	0	9
Naranjito	12	2	0	10
Rio Piedras	28	1	0	27
San Juan	32	1	0	31
Santurce	57	6	0	51
Toa Baja	2	0	0	2

Total Membership
in Puerto Rico
1950 -

565

Cadets

80

Nurses

4

Other Members

481

Breakdown

105

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C. CADET ORGANIZATION

1. Official names: "Cadets of the Republic"
"Liberating Army"

According to AGUEDO RAMOS MEDINA, Commandant of Instruction for the Cadet Organization in 1933, the first title given to this organization by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, upon its formation in 1930, was "Cadetes de la Republica" (Cadets of the Republic). This title persevered and has been used interchangeably with the name "Ejercito Libertador" (Liberating Army). The latter name for the Cadet Organization has been frequently used by ALBIZU CAMPOS and other NPPR leaders in official references to the Organization.

Variations of the name

ALBIZU CAMPOS and other Nationalist leaders and members have occasionally used variations of the titles set out above in referring to the Cadets of the Republic. Some of the variations used are set out below in their English translation:

Army of Liberation
Army of the Republic
The Nationalist Army
The Cadet Organization
The Cadet Corps

Additional combinations of the names set out above have been used. In each case, the context in which the name was used, supported by information from informants, has indicated that the organization referred to has been the Cadet Organization which is under discussion in this section.

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2. Origin

The following summary of facts concerning the origin of the Cadet Organization has been condensed from information provided by FAUSTINO DIAZ PACHECO, NPPR member from 1924 to 1939 and brother of RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO (Commander-in-Chief of Nationalist Army in 1950); AGUEDO RAMOS MEDINA, described in sub-section one above, supplemented by reports from Insular Police and informants.

a. ALBIZU CAMPOS commandeers a student association

In the 1920's a student association known as the Young Patriots (Jovenes Patriotas) was in existence on the campus of the University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. The purpose of the association was to assist students in moral development and preparation for citizenship. ALBIZU CAMPOS, who was named President of the NPPR in 1930, was exerting some influence on the campus of the University of Puerto Rico during that period. ALBIZU extended his influence over this student association, causing it to assume a political character. About 1930, by order of ALBIZU CAMPOS, the non-Nationalists were dropped from the association, the name of the group was changed to Cadets of the Republic and the Nationalist, JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ, was put in command of the group. The instruction program of the Cadets was expanded to include instruction in military tactics. The Cadets were originally used to attract public attention to the NPPR. ALBIZU CAMPOS ordered the Cadets to be uniformed in white trousers and black shirts and caused them to adopt as their flag an emblem consisting of the Cross of Calatrava. By 1933 the Cadets were divided into companies, averaging 15 members, staffed by officers bearing military titles, and the career of the Liberating Army had begun.

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3. Purpose

- a. Alleged purpose: Physical and patriotic disciplining of youth



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In December, 1947, ALBIZU CAMPOS implied in a press interview that the Cadet Corps had as its purpose the disciplining of youth.

- b. Revealed purpose: Teaching military tactics to members for purpose of overthrow of U.S. Government in Puerto Rico.

ALBIZU CAMPOS and seven other leaders of the NPPR were convicted on July 31, 1936, in U.S. District Court, San Juan, on charges which included Conspiracy to Overthrow and Oppose the U.S. Government by Force; to Incite Rebellion and Insurrection; to Engage in Armed Hostility Against the U.S., and to open recruiting stations for the enlistment of soldiers for that purpose. Evidence presented by the prosecution in this case referred principally to the creation, organization, and activities of the Liberating Army, and consisted mainly of a description of overt acts intended to show that the purpose of the NPPR leaders in organizing the Liberating Army was to teach its members military tactics for the purpose of overthrowing the U.S. Government in Puerto Rico.

[redacted] of known reliability, reported in May, 1951, that indoctrination of Cadet candidates has included an explanation that the purpose of the Cadet organization is the overthrow of the United States Government in Puerto Rico.

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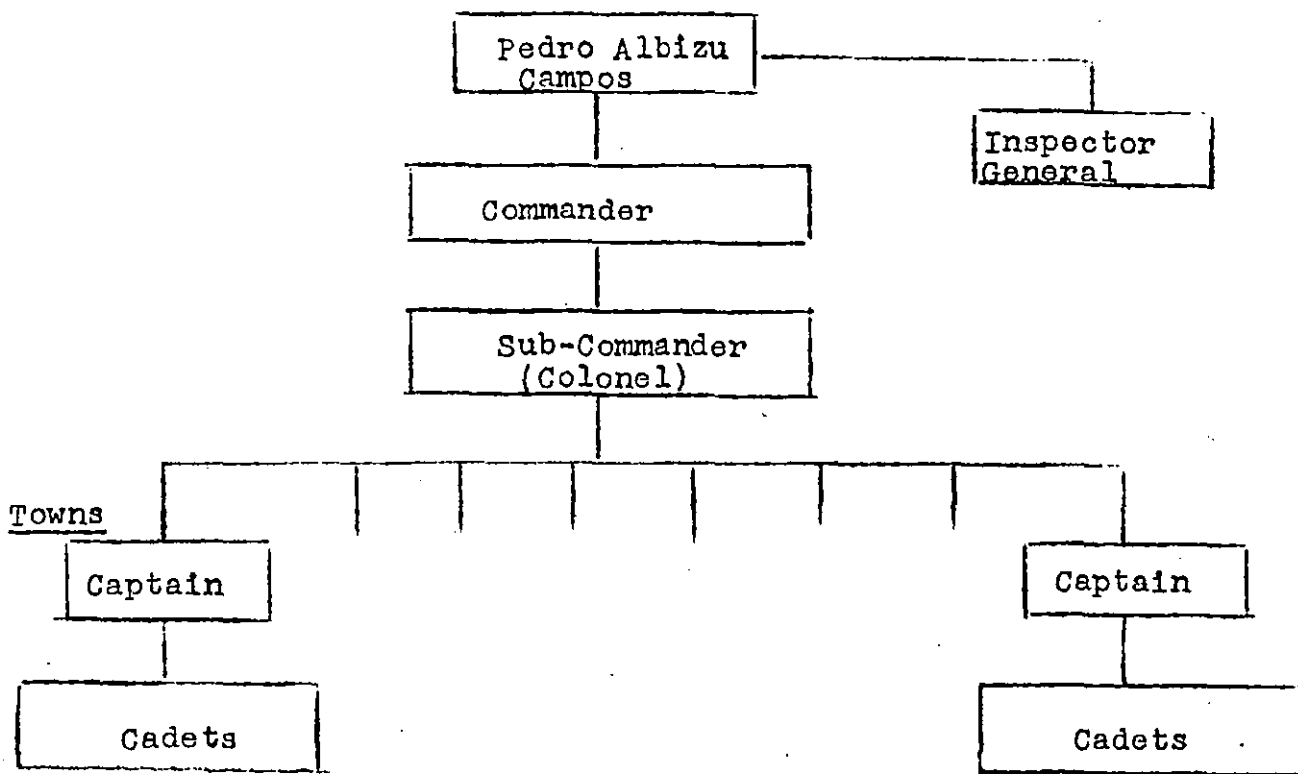
According to Insular Police officers who were present at the most recent National Assembly of the NPPR (December 18, 1949), ALBIZU CAMPOS told the Assembly "the Cadet Corps must be made the most powerful Army in Puerto Rico, ready for action."

4. Organizational Structure

Confidential Informant [] advised in May, 1951, that the structure of the Cadets of the Republic was that of a loosely constructed military-type organization composed of small companies of Cadets which existed in a few towns on the Island of Puerto Rico. Informant advised that the Cadet companies were under the command of local officers, usually referred to as Captains. Informant stated that the Captain is in turn responsible to a sub-Commander (also called Colonel). The sub-Commander is responsible to a Commander, who in turn is responsible to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. Confidential Informant [] of unknown reliability, advised on several occasions in 1950 that during that year there was also an Inspector General of Cadets.

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Structure of Cadet Organization



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Information from Insular Police, Confidential Informants and investigation by this office has confirmed the existence of Cadet companies in the following 21 towns in Puerto Rico during the year 1950:

Aguadilla District

Isabela

Lares

San Sebastian

Arecibo District

Arecibo

Dorado

Utuaado

Guayama District

Cayey

Guayama

Humacao District

Humacao

San Lorenzo

Mayaguez District

Cabo Rojo

Mayaguez

Sabana Grande

San German

Ponce District

Jayuya

Ponce

San Juan District

Hato Rey

Naranjito

Rio Piedras

San Juan

Santurce

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~~SECRET~~5. Officers

Documentary material seized by Insular and Federal authorities in connection with the 1936 prosecution of NPPR leaders, on Conspiracy charges (see 3b above), contain general orders showing an official structure for the Cadets of the Republic in 1935, which included an Inspector General, Instructor General, Commanders, Captains, Lieutenants, Sergeants and Corporals. Soldiers were divided into soldiers first class and second class. This official structure was necessary for the handling of a group of Cadets numbering at that time between 1500 and 2000, according to recent information from Confidential Informant [] a reliable source.

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The official hierarchy of the Cadet Organization in 1950, according to information received from Insular Police reports, and from Confidential Informants [] was as follows:

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Commander-in-Chief

RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO
(Killed 10/30/50 in Nationalist
revolt)

Sub-Commander
(Colonel)

TOMAS LOPEZ DE VICTORIA

Captains

Arecibo

JUAN JACA HERNANDEZ

Mayaguez

JOSE ANTONIO VELEZ LUGO

Ponce

RAMON PEDROZA RIVERA

Rio Piedras

FERNANDO LEBRON CORREA

San Juan-Santurce

ANTONIO COLON SANZ

Utuado

HERIBERTO CASTRO RIOS (Killed
10/30/50)

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Confidential Informant [] advised in May, 1951, that the part played by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPUS as Supreme Commander in the direction of the Cadet Corps has been understood by members of that organization without need of special announcement to that effect. An instance of the passing of orders from ALBIZU CAMPUS to RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO, the Commander-in-Chief of the Cadet Corps, was provided by Confidential Informant [] in September, 1950. [] advised that ALBIZU CAMPOS had ordered RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO to gather every member of the Cadet Corps to appear at the NPPR public meeting to be held at Lares, Puerto Rico, September 23, 1950.

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6. Members

a. Induction Ceremonies

Confidential Informant [] provided the following account of a Cadet induction ceremony which he considered to be typical of such ceremonies. This ceremony occurred during the special recruiting drive of 1948.

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A group of Cadet candidates which had been collected by a Cadet Captain were given a discourse by a Municipal Board President in which the candidates were told that it was necessary to "throw the United States Government out of Puerto Rico," and, as Cadets, they would have the opportunity to assist in this task.

Oath

The candidates were then required to place one hand on the NPPR flag (illustrated in Section A,1,c(1) of this report) and execute a verbal oath in which allegiance to the NPPR flag and loyalty to the movement were pledged and the vow was made to fight if necessary, and if necessary to die in overthrowing the U.S. Government in Puerto Rico and obtaining independence for Puerto Rico.

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Some indications have been received to the effect that it is not always necessary for a person to take an oath of membership to be admitted into the Cadet Organization. In the sworn statement of [redacted] former NPPR Cadet and [redacted]

[redacted] to Insular Prosecuting Attorneys on November 3, 1950, [redacted] stated that entrance into the Cadet organization did not necessitate the taking of an oath, and continued that he himself had never taken an oath of membership in the Cadet Organization.

b. Estimates of total membership

1936: Confidential Informant [redacted] advised recently that membership in the Cadet Organization had reached a figure of between 1500 and 2000 by 1936.

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1947: Upon the return of ALBIZU CAMPOS from New York City on December 15, 1947, an FBI Agent observed that the turnout of Cadets for ALBIZU's reception ceremonies numbered about 40.

1948: Confidential Informant [redacted] advised in May, 1951, that the total membership of the Cadet Organization in 1948, after a special reorganization and recruiting campaign, appeared to be about 150, judging from the number of Cadets who appeared at public functions of the Party.

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1949: Confidential Informant [redacted] estimated in December, 1949, from observation of Cadet functions during the year, that there were about 100 men in the Cadet Corps.

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Confidential Informant [redacted] estimated in May, 1951, on the basis of limited observation of NPPR public functions in 1949, that there were approximately 75 members of the Cadet Corps in that year.

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1950: On the basis of calculations set out in sub-section c. below, there were approximately 80 members of the Cadet Corps in Puerto Rico during the year 1950.

c. Cadet Membership by towns - 1950

Membership statistics set out below represent the number of members in the Cadet Corps in the various towns in Puerto Rico in 1950, calculated from information received from Insular Police reports, Confidential Informants, and investigation by this office.

The standard used in compiling these figures has been the fulfillment of any of the following criteria:

Participation in Cadet activities.

Taking of an oath of membership in the Cadet Organization.

Appearance at public meetings in the Cadet uniform.

Self-acknowledgment of membership in the Cadet Corps.

The figures set out do not include persons whose membership in the Cadet Corps in 1950 is still subject to confirmation on the basis of the criteria set out above.

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CADET MEMBERSHIP - 1950

<u>Aguadilla District</u>	<u>Cadets</u>
Isabela	1
Lares	3
San Sebastian	1
<u>Arecibo District</u>	
Arecibo	21
Dorado	2
Utuaado	3
<u>Guayama District</u>	
Cayey	4
Guayama	1
<u>Humacao District</u>	
Humacao	1
San Lorenzo	1
<u>Mayaguez District</u>	
Cabo Rojo	3
Mayaguez	16
Sabana Grande	1
San German	1

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Ponce District

Cadets

Jayuya

1

Ponce

9

San Juan District

Hato Rey

1

Naranjito

2

Rio Piedras

1

San Juan

1

Santurce

6

TOTAL

80

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d. Cadet Uniform and Flag

(1) The Cadet Uniform

The full uniform of the Cadet, prescribed in a General Order issued on April 5, 1934, by RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO, then General Instructor for the Cadets of the Republic, is described below:

Cadet:

White trousers
Black shirt
Black tie
Shoulder patch of white Calatrava Cross, 3 inches in diameter, on left shoulder
Headquarters cap (changed later to overseas cap) of black.

Cadet Officer:

White trousers with black seam
Black shirt
White headquarters cap, black visor, with Cross of Calatrava in black on front of cap.
Shoulder flag with Cross of Calatrava

Note: Black jacket is usually worn by Cadet Officers, though not prescribed in General Order mentioned above.

In some cases Cadets have been unable to secure a full uniform, though the basic combination of white trousers and black shirt has been invariably used.

Information from Insular Police, informants, and observation by Agents of the FBI has indicated that the Cadet uniforms are generally worn only during the appearance of the Cadet Corps at public functions of the NPPR, though in isolated instances, the uniform has been worn during marching practice.

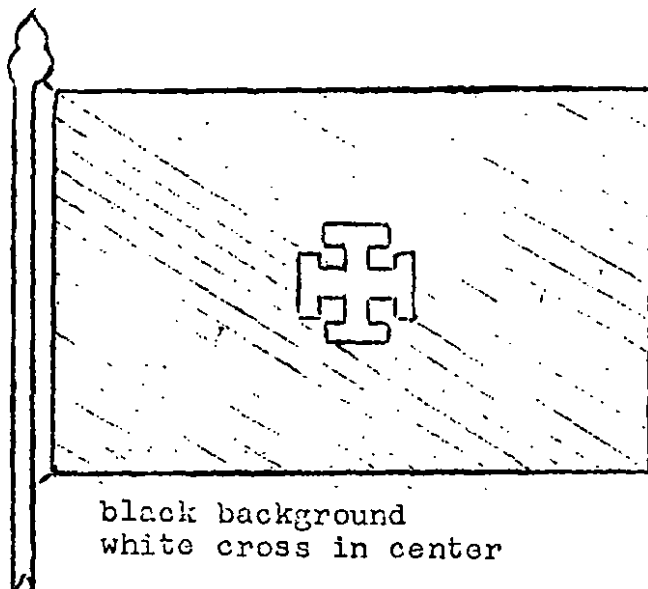
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(2.) The Cadet Flag

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The flag borne by a standard bearer of the Cadets of the Republic in public appearances of the NPPR is shown below. The Cross of Calatrava depicted on this flag is the emblem employed as a shoulder patch on the Cadet uniform and as a cap insignia for Cadet officers.



According to Confidential Informant [] the Cadets have been taught that the white cross which appears on the flag is the Cross of Calatrava which was first used in the Crusades, later carried by the French revolutionists and finally employed as a guidon for the revolutionary forces during the brief uprising of 1868 in Lares, Puerto Rico. No information has been received from Insular Police, informants or other sources which would indicate that the Cadet organization issues special cards for the identification of its members. [] has reported that some Cadets have carried ordinary NPPR membership cards which, however, reflect no special data identifying them as members of the Cadet organization.

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7. Activities

a. Summary of Cadet activities-1930 to 1951

(1) Activities-1930 to 1936

Information from Insular Police reports, from AGUEDO RAMOS MEDINA, FAUSTINO DIAZ PACHECO (identified in sub-section 2 above), and from other sources, has indicated that the character of the Cadet activities during this period altered from simple drilling during the early portion of this period to training in military tactics during the latter portion of the period. These sources also have indicated that the Cadets may have engaged in a limited amount of firearms practice during this period. One of the principal activities of the Cadet Organization during this period, and subsequent thereto, has been appearances at public functions of the NPPR.

The Cadet Organization as such has not been shown to have been directly responsible for the violent acts committed by the NPPR from 1932 to 1936, described in Sections A and F of this report. However, AGUEDO RAMOS MEDINA, identified above, and other sources have indicated the militant and violent group within the NPPR during that interval was the Cadet Corps; the sources indicated that Nationalists to whom violence represented an undesirable development in the NPPR were abandoning the Cadet Organization during this period.

(2) Activities-1936

NPPR leaders responsible for organizing, recruiting for, training and commanding the Cadet Organization were convicted in U.S. District Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1936, on charges reflecting that they had advocated overthrow of the U.S. Government in Puerto Rico and their recruiting and training activities were directed toward the creation of the Cadets as an armed force to be used for the accomplishment of this end.

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(3) Activity 1937: The "Ponce Massacre",
March 21, 1937

On March 21, 1937, a large group of NPPR members, including approximately 80 Cadets of the Republic, formed a line of march in Ponce, Puerto Rico, and started a parade despite the fact that a permit previously issued for the parade had been revoked. A shot fired by an unidentified individual set off a gun battle in which the Nationalist Cadets and Insular Police officers participated. Nineteen persons were killed in this clash and approximately 100 were wounded.

An attack on Federal Judge ROBERT A. COOPER at San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 7, 1937, was perpetrated by ten Nationalists who were later convicted and sentenced in U.S. District Court, San Juan. Of this group, only one, JULIO PINTO GANDIA, was identified by Confidential Informant [] as having been a member of the Cadet Organization at the time of the attack.

(4) Activities from 1938 to 1947

Following the clash between Insular Police and Nationalist Cadets at Ponce on March 21, 1937, Insular Police, informants and other sources reported a lull in Cadet activity. Between 1938 and 1947 reports were received intermittently describing the attendance of a few individuals garbed in the Cadet uniform at public meetings of the NPPR.

Six Nationalists were convicted in Insular District Court in 1938 for the murder of Colonel LUIS IRIZARRY of the Puerto Rican National Guard in 1938 during an attempt on the life of Honorable ELANTON WINSHIP, Governor of Puerto Rico. Confidential Informant [] has advised that four of the Nationalists involved in this murder were members of the Cadet Corps at that time. They were: TOMAS LOPEZ DE VICTORIA, SANTIAGO GONZALEZ CASTRO, ELIFAZ ESCOBAR SERRANO and CASIMIRO BERENGUER PADILLA.

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In November and December, 1947, just prior to the return of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS to Puerto Rico, an Agent of the FBI observed the Nationalist, RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO, training a small group of young men in military drill. DIAZ PACHECO was also observed in command of a group of young men dressed in the Cadet uniform on December 15, 1947, at the reception of ALBIZU CAMPOS upon his return to Puerto Rico from New York City.

(5) Activities-1948-1950

(a) Recruiting drive

Informants [] According to reports from Confidential and other sources following the return of ALBIZU CAMPOS to Puerto Rico from New York City in December, 1947, a membership drive to expand the Cadet Corps was put into effect. The drive resulted in increasing the Cadet Corps to a total membership of about 150 Cadets during 1948. Insular Police sources reported the active participation of RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO and other Cadet leaders in this drive. Continued efforts to secure additional members for the Cadet Corps and to effect their appearance at public functions of the NPPR were less successful during 1949 and 1950, according to reports from [] and other sources, despite orders from ALBIZU CAMPOS to Cadet leaders to intensify the recruiting drive. Informants reported decreasing Cadet membership during 1949 and 1950.

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(b) Drilling

Information received concerning close order military type drilling executed by NPPR Cadets since 1948 is tabulated below:

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Approximate no. of participants</u>	<u>Source</u>
2/7/48	Caserio Sicardo Rio Piedras, P.R.	30	[redacted] employee "El Imparcial" news- paper, San Juan
2/22/48	" "	15	" "
2/29/48	" "	20	" "
6/15/48	Carpenter Road Santurce, Puerto Rico	8	Insular Police Officer [redacted]
Weekly 1948	Barrio Santana Arecibo, P.R.	30	[redacted]
Bi-weekly 1949	" "	15	[redacted] b2 b7C b7D
[redacted]			

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(c) Target practice

Target practices held from 1948 to October, 1950, by members of the Cadet Corps, sometimes accompanied by other NPPR members, are tabulated below:

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Approx. no. of partici- pants</u>	<u>Type of weapon used</u>	<u>Source</u>
<div></div>				
5/27/48	Los Quemados, Dorado, Puerto Rico	12	Small bore rifles	Insular Police Officer <div></div>
1948 (bi-weekly)	Barrio Santana, Arecibo, P.R.	35	Sidearms (pistols & revolvers)	<div></div>
<div></div>				
1949 (at intervals)	Farm of Jose Bermudez, 8 Dorado, Puerto Rico		Sidearms	Insular Police <div></div> report 1/25/51
1949 (bi- weekly)	Barrio Palos Blancos, 15 Arecibo, Puerto Rico		Sidearms	<div></div>

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Approx. no. of partici- pants</u>	<u>Type of weapon used</u>	<u>Source</u>

Note:

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(d) Appearances at public meetings

Reports from Insular Police, informants, and personal observation by Agents of the FBI have shown that uniformed members of the Cadet Corps appeared at most of the public meetings of the NPPR from December, 1947, to October 26, 1950. Turnouts of Cadets at these meetings varied from about 12 to nearly 100. Public meetings at which a comparatively large number of Cadets appeared are tabulated below:

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Approximate number of uni- formed Cadets</u>	<u>Source</u>
12/15/47	San Juan	40	Observation by Agent of FBI
3/21/48	Ponce	92	[REDACTED]
4/8/48	Cabo Rojo	30	Insular Police Offi- cer [REDACTED]
7/25/48	Guanica	94	[REDACTED]
9/23/48	Lares	60	[REDACTED]
3/21/49	Ponce	35	[REDACTED]
9/23/49	Lares	61	Insular Police Officer [REDACTED]
3/23/50	Utuaado	35	[REDACTED]
4/16/50	San Juan	68	[REDACTED]
9/23/50	Lares	37	Insular Police Officer [REDACTED]
10/26/50	Fajardo	27	Insular Police Officer [REDACTED]

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(e) Extent of participation in Nationalist
revolt of October 30, 1950

Participation of Cadet Leaders

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Investigation has revealed that
of the eight important Cadet Officers reported by [] in
1950, all but two []
[] were involved in the revolt. The participation
of the remaining six important Cadet Officers is summarized
below:

RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO
(Commander-in-Chief of
Nationalist Army)

Killed leading attack on
Governor's Palace, San Juan,
October 30, 1950.

TOMAS LOPEZ DE VICTORIA
(Colonel of Cadets)

Admitted organizing attack on
Arecibo Police Station in which
4 police officers killed, others
wounded.

JUAN JACA HERNANDEZ
(Captain of Cadets
at Arecibo, P.R.)

Charged by Insular authorities
as being a principal in the
Arecibo attack.

JOSE ANTONIO VELEZ LUGO
(Captain of Cadets,
Mayaguez, P.R.)

Charged by Insular authorities
with five counts of Attack-to-
Commit Murder and other
violations committed during
Mayaguez incident.

RAMON PEDROZA RIVERA
(Captain of Cadets,
Ponce, P.R.)

In charge of group of
Nationalists during murder of
Corporal AURELIO MIRANDA, Insular
Police, in Ponce, PR, during
revolt.

HERIBERTO CASTRO RIOS
(Captain of Cadets,
Utuado, P.R.)

Killed in course of Nationalist
attack on Insular Police, Utuado,
during revolt.

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Participation of other Cadets in the revolt

A summarized account of Cadet participation in the revolt is set out below, reference being made to the most serious violations with which the particular Cadet is charged and the incident in the revolt in which the Cadet was involved. Prosecution of these individuals is set out in detail in Section Q of this report.

<u>Name of Cadet</u>	<u>Incident during revolt in which Cadet participated</u>	<u>Principal vio- lation charged</u>
<u>Cadet Company: Arecibo</u>		
CUEVAS RODRIGUEZ, SAUL	Arecibo	Murder; Attack-to- Commit Murder
DIAZ DIAZ, ANGEL	"	"
DIAZ DIAZ, BERNARDO	"	"
DIAZ DIAZ, RICARDO, Jr.	"	"
DIAZ MATOS, ISMAEL	"	"
GUEZMAN SERRANO, JUSTO	"	"
MENDEZ GANDIA, MANUEL	"	"
MOLINA CENTENO, RAFAEL	"	"
RIVERA, GILBERTO	"	"
SERPA ALVAREZ, JOSE	"	"

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<u>Name of Cadet</u>	<u>Incident during revolt in which Cadet Participated</u>	<u>Principal vio- lation charged</u>
----------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------

Cadet Company: Cabo Rojo

MARTI TORRES, NOE

Mayaguez

Note: MARTI alleged by Insular Prosecution witnesses to have participated in Mayaguez attacks. Has secured sanctuary in Havana, Cuba, and has not been prosecuted.

Cadet Company: Cayey

LOPEZ VAZQUEZ, EDUARDO

Martin Pena incident
preceding revolt

Conspiracy to
Overthrow Insular
Government; Fire-
arms charges.

Cadet Company: Mayaguez

BALLET PEREZ, JOSE ANTONIO

Mayaguez

Attack-to-Commit
Murder; Conspiracy
to Overthrow In-
sular Government.

FELICIANO VAZQUEZ, CARLOS

Arecibo

Murder; Attack-to-
Commit Murder; Con-
spiracy to Over-
throw Insular
Government

LUGO MORALES, EZEQUIEL

Mayaguez

Attack-to-Commit
Murder

RODRIGUEZ CRUZ, JUAN

Mayaguez

Conspiracy to Over-
Throw Insular
Government

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<u>Name of Cadet</u>	<u>Incident during revolt in which Cadet participated</u>	<u>Principal vio- lation charged</u>
SOTOMAYOR CANCEL, ELADIO	Mayaguez	Attack-to-Commit Murder
TORO CASTILLO, JUSTO	" "	Conspiracy to Overthrow In- sular Government
TORO RIVERA, MANUEL	" "	" "
<u>Cadet Company: Naranjito</u>		
FIGUEROA ROSADO, ALEJANDRO	Naranjito	Attempted Murder
SERRANO, RAMON LUIS	" "	" "
<u>Cadet Company: Ponce</u>		
TURELL RIVERA, MARCELINO	Pemuelas	Attack-to-Commit Homicide
<u>Cadet Company: San Juan</u>		
QUINONES GONZALEZ, DIEGO	Post Office Incident San Juan, P.R.	Attack-to-Commit Murder
<u>Cadet Company: Utuado</u>		
AVILES MASSANET, JOSE	Utuado	Murder; Attack- to-Commit Murder
COLON FELICIANO, ANGEL	Utuado	" "
OLIVERO, ELADIO	Utuado	" "

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A brief description is set out below concerning the incidents during the revolt which are referred to in the tabulation above:

Arecibo incident

Nationalists attacked police station at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, on October 30, 1950, shooting and killing four Insular Policemen without warning and wounding six others.

Martin Pena incident

Insular Police arrested Nationalists riding in automobiles returning from NPPR function at Fajardo, Puerto Rico, on October 26, 1950. Confiscated weapons and homemade bombs.

Mayaguez incident

Nationalists attacked police patrol at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, October 31, 1950, wounding several police officers.

Naranjito incident

Nationalists commandeered a bus, October 30, 1950, at Naranjito, and fired upon Insular Police Station from this vehicle.

Penuelas incident

On October 30, 1950, at Penuelas, Puerto Rico, Nationalists ambushed Insular Policemen who were attempting a search for Nationalist weapons. Six Insular Policemen wounded.

Post Office incident, San Juan

Four armed Nationalists approaching main Post Office, San Juan, on October 30, 1950, intercepted by Insular Police. One opened fire on police. Three persons wounded by gunfire.

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Utuaado incident

Nationalists attacked Insular Police and National Guardsmen at Utuaado, Puerto Rico, on October 30, 1950, killing two persons and injuring others.

It is noted for comparison purposes that the Cadet participants in the revolt comprised approximately 40 per cent of the 1950 Cadet membership of the NPPR. Non-Cadet participants comprised approximately 29 per cent of the 1950 non-Cadet membership of the NPPR.

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8. Coordination between Cadet and Civilian sections of the NPPR

Confidential informant [] advised in May, 1951 that the civilian section of the NPPR cooperated with the Cadet Organization in the following ways prior to the Nationalist revolt of October, 1950:

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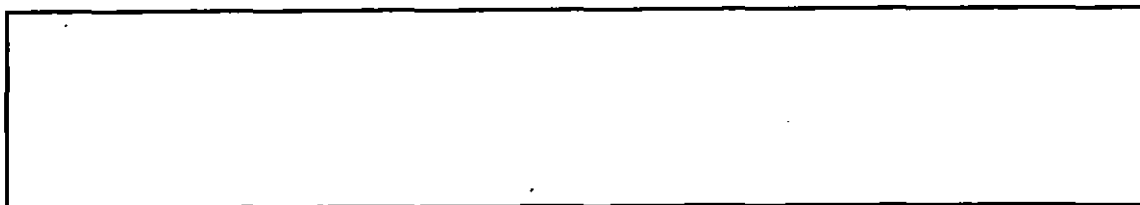
From time to time the civilian section of the NPPR aided the functioning of the Cadet Organization by relaying instructions to local companies of the latter group from the Directorate of the NPPR. The civilian section of the NPPR also cooperated with the Cadet Organization by providing members of the latter group with funds to purchase uniforms when the latter group lacked funds.

Documentary material seized from the home of VIDAL SANTIAGO DIAZ, President of the Santurce Municipal Board, NPPR, by Insular authorities during the Nationalist revolt, included minutes of a recent Municipal Board meeting which reflected plans of that Board to cooperate with the Cadet Organization by furnishing lunches for the Cadets at their appearances at NPPR public meetings.

9. Nurse Corps of the Liberating Army

a. History

b3



Confidential Informant [] advised in May, 1951 that ALBIZU had succeeded in forming the Nurse Corps of the Liberating Army of the Republic prior to 1936, and that by 1936 this organization had grown to a numerical strength of about 1,000 members. The informant advised that the organization of nurses was also called the "Hijas de la Libertad" (Daughters of Liberty). Its membership consisted mainly of young women in the families of the Cadets of the Republic, who had been influenced by the Cadets to join the NPPR. The informant advised that

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the activities of the Nurse Corps prior to and including 1936 consisted of taking instruction in nursing from certain registered nurses who were members of the Nurse Corps. He advised that the members of the Nurse Corps also appeared as a uniformed group at public functions of the NPPR and marched with the Cadets in the Nationalist parades. The informant stated that in about 1936 the warlike intentions of the Cadets of the Republic began to impress the parents of the Nurse Corps members and as a result most of them were advised, or forced by their parents to resign from the Nurse Corps. The informant stated that upon the prosecution of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and other NPPR leaders in 1936 the Nurse Corps practically disappeared, though some of members began taking part in other phases of NPPR activity.

b. Uniform

Orders issued from the office of the Inspector General of the Liberating Army of the Republic in 1936 provided that the uniform of the Nurse Corps would be a white dress with the Cross of Jerusalem appearing on the left forearm. With some exceptions this uniform has been used by Nurse Corps members in their public appearances.

c. Activity

Until 1936 the Nurse Corps was active in making appearances in uniform at NPPR functions, and in undergoing instruction in nursing. Reported activity of the Nurse Corps since 1936 has consisted of scattered attendance at public celebrations of the NPPR. Insular Police reported the presence of three unidentified young women dressed in the uniform of the Nurse Corps, at an NPPR public function at Ponce, Puerto Rico, on March 21, 1948. Two young women dressed in the uniform of the Nurse Corps were also observed by Insular Police in attendance at an NPPR public celebration on April 16, 1948.

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d. Attempted Reorganization of the Nurse Corps, March, 1950.

[redacted]
a Nationalist of Mayaguez, Puerto Rico and an admitted participant in the Nationalist revolt of October 30, 1950, told FBI Agents that in March 1950 RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ, President of the NPPR Municipal Board at Mayaguez, undertook the reorganization of the Nurse Corps in the Mayaguez area. [redacted] stated that after making some efforts in this direction CANCEL had given up the undertaking. [redacted] stated that CANCEL had found only two women members of the NPPR in the Mayaguez area who were willing and able to serve as members of the Nurse Corps. They were [redacted]
[redacted]

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Confidential Informant [redacted] advised in September, 1950, that by that time only one individual, AIDA FELICIANO, was considered to be a member of the Nurse Corps in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised in September, 1950, that there was no organized Nurse Corps at that time. Insular Police investigation in August, 1950, concerning an NPPR raffle which employed tickets bearing the caption "Hijas de la Libertad" (one of the names by which the Nurse Corps has been known) revealed that the Hijas de la Libertad actually did not exist at that time.

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e. Current membership

[redacted]
of the NPPR, advised Insular Prosecuting Attorneys in November, 1950, that there had been no Nurse Corps in the NPPR at the time of the Nationalist revolt of October 1950. Investigation of the incidents occurring during the Nationalist revolt has failed to reveal that any women's group in the NPPR performed nursing functions during the revolt.

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Confidential Informant [] has advised on several occasions since the Nationalist revolt that, to the best of his knowledge, there were no current members of the Nurse Corps. b2 b7D

In the membership statistics appearing in Section B of this report, three individuals were reported as members of the Nurse Corps in 1950. The individuals referred to were AIDA FELICIANO, ZORAIDA CANCEL (daughter of RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ, President of the Mayaguez Municipal Board, NPPR) and MRS. DOMINGO LUGO, all members of the NPPR in the Mayaguez area. The membership of ZORAIDA CANCEL in the Nurse Corps has not been confirmed, though in May, 1951, Confidential Informant [] reported that it was tacitly understood in the Mayaguez Municipal Board that in the event of further acts of violence by the NPPR the Nurse Corps would consist of AIDA FELICIANO, ZORAIDA CANCEL, and MRS. DOMINGO LUGO.

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D. WEAPONS

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WEAPONS

1. Sources:

a. Obtaining Firearms - The Member's Responsibility

In a signed statement dated March 27, 1936, [redacted] admitted having been an official in the Liberating Army* in 1936 and stated he had been given certain information (summarized below) by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President of the NPPR (Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico), concerning the obtaining of weapons. He alleged that ALBIZU had told him it was necessary for all members of the NPPR to procure weapons and that the procurement of a weapon was a problem for each individual member. [redacted] alleged that ALBIZU told him the weapons were to be used in an armed insurrection to overthrow the government of the United States in Puerto Rico.

In 1948, Confidential Informant [redacted] an informant of unknown reliability; conversant with membership and activities of the NPPR, advised that weapons available to the NPPR consisted of small arms belonging to or available to individual NPPR members.

b. Methods Used in Obtaining Firearms

(1.) Secret Purchase

Confidential Informant [redacted] a reliable informant, advised in May, 1951, that individual party members had secured pistols and revolvers from 1948 to October, 1950, by secret purchase, in some cases from veterans of World War II, and in other cases from private individuals who had unregistered firearms and wished to sell them.

Insular Police have advised that nearly all of the firearms recovered from Nationalists during and following the Nationalist revolt were found to be unregistered.

* As reflected in Section C (CADET ORGANIZATION) of this report, the Liberating Army refers to the military arm of the NPPR, also known as the Liberating Army of the Republic, Cadets of the Republic, and similar names.

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(2.) Soliciting

[redacted] admitted woman leader of Nationalists in the Jayuya attack during the Nationalist revolt of October, 1950, told Insular prosecutors on October 31, 1950, that when PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS returned to Puerto Rico (December, 1947), the men of the party went about collecting revolvers, old shotguns and other arms to defend ALBIZU CAMPOS' life in case he were attacked. [redacted] told the authorities that numerous weapons were obtained from persons other than Nationalists.

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(3.) Theft

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, [redacted] and other sources have alleged that Nationalists had secured the machine guns which were recovered in their possession during the Nationalist revolt from the Armed Forces maneuvers held at Vieques, a small island off the east coast of Puerto Rico, during 1949.

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(4.) Manufacture (of Bombs)

Confidential Informant [redacted] reported in 1948 that homemade bombs were being constructed by NPPR members at the [redacted]

Confidential Informant [redacted] reported in May, 1951, that about [redacted] NPPR member who is currently serving an Insular sentence for illegal possession of explosives, had been constructing bombs on [redacted] mentioned above. The informant advised that beer cans had been used as casing material and dynamite as the explosive.

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On May 19, 1949, ANDRES VIERA FIGUEROA was arrested at the home of JOSE ANTONIO NEGRON RODRIGUEZ, President of the Municipal Board, NPPR, Naranjito, Puerto Rico, for violation of the Selective Service Act of 1948, and was found to be in possession of homemade bombs of the general type described by [redacted] above.

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Confidential Informant [] advised in May, 1951, that [] and other Nationalists took [] where they had been made, to Ponce, Puerto Rico. The informant advised in January, 1951, that he had heard from an unrecalled source in March, 1950, that a Nationalist employed at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, near an Insular construction project, had access to dynamite. Informant stated that in March, 1950, an unidentified Nationalist youth from Mayaguez brought to the [] which had come from the Mayaguez Nationalist who had access to the Insular project.

In June, 1950, the theft of dynamite fuses and a detonator from the rock quarry of [] GARCIA, near Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico, was traced by Insular Police to [] NPPR member in Ponce, Puerto Rico.

In August, 1950, Confidential Informant [] advised that [] Puerto Rico, who was an NPPR member and a personal friend of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, had access to explosives inasmuch as [] however, investigation by Insular Police has failed to indicate that [] supplied any of the explosive material used by Nationalists in preparing bombs.

In August, 1950, Confidential Informant [] advised that [] of the Liberating Army, and another Nationalist, had been securing cast iron pipe reducers of the type diagrammed on the following page, for the purpose of constructing grenades.

Investigation by Insular Police and FBI agents at the farm of JOSE BERMUDEZ, a Nationalist of Dorado, Puerto Rico, following the Nationalist revolt, disclosed that grenades which were found in possession of the Nationalist group which attacked the Governor's Palace, San Juan, October 30, 1950, had been stored, and perhaps manufactured there.

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Information from many witnesses in the Nationalists' Insular and Federal, trials following the revolt has indicated that incendiary type bombs had been prepared by many Nationalists immediately prior to and during the revolt. These bombs were prepared from simple material: glass bottles, gasoline and oil, and a rag was used for the wick. It was also reported during the investigation of the Nationalist revolt that in Utuado, Puerto Rico, empty electric light bulbs were used as the container in the glass type incendiary bombs.

There are sketched on the next page, samples of types of bombs manufactured by the Nationalists.

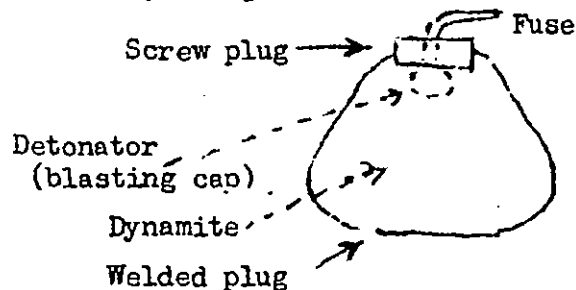
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HOME MADE BOMBS SEIZED FROM NPPR
BY INSULAR POLICE

OCTOBER 1950

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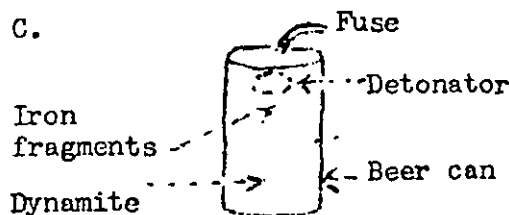
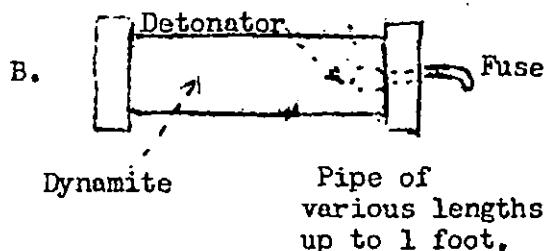
Insular Police have advised that the explosive bombs, grenades and incendiary bombs found in the possession of the NPPR during the Nationalist revolt of 1950 were of a home made variety. Jayuya, P.R., where the Police Station, Post Office, and a large portion of the business section of the town were destroyed by fire during the revolt, bore witness to the effectiveness of the home made incendiary bombs. None of the explosive bombs or the grenades are known to have exploded during the revolt, though several of the latter were thrown.



A. GRENADES

made from metal pipe reducer (about 3 1/2" by 3 1/2 ")

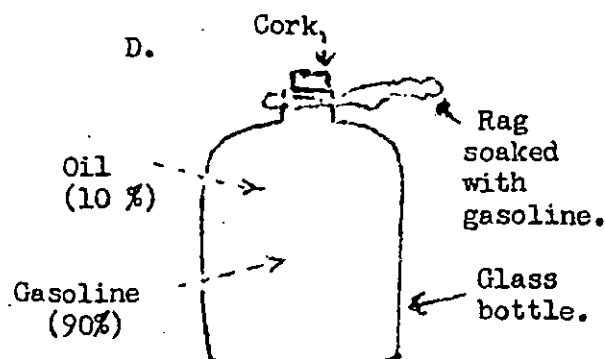
OTHER EXPLOSIVE TYPES



Note: Type B. appeared to be fragmentation type bomb.

INCENDIARY BOMBS

(Molotov Cocktails)



Glass bottles of various sizes and shapes used. Wicks sometimes wrapped around neck of bottle; others inserted beside cork.

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REPORT:

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Insular Police report dated November 24, 1950, by [redacted] of Santurce, Puerto Rico, reflected that a confidential informant of unknown reliability had reported the following words of one [redacted] Santurce, Puerto Rico, described by Lieutenant MOLINA as a Nationalist: "If DON PEDRO (PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS) were to order me to burn Talleres (a district of Santurce, P. R.,) I would do it."

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS:

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Insular Police report dated December 4, 1950, reflected results of investigation by Internal Security Bureau Agent [redacted]. This report reflected that [redacted] has a criminal record including homicide and assault and had frequently spoken in favor of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and the NPPR in the Talleres (shops) District of Santurce. However, the investigation by Detective [redacted] failed to confirm making of quoted remark, or reveal Nationalist plot to burn the Talleres District existed. Upon interview, [redacted] admitted to Detective [redacted] that he had been at one time an active member of the NPPR but that he had become inactive. Since the original allegation was made no reports have been received indicating Nationalist activity or preparation for Nationalist violence on the part of [redacted]. Coverage of [redacted] is continuing.

ITEM NO:

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DATE:

November 30, 1950

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2. Nationalists Reported to have Possessed Firearms in Puerto Rico - 1948 to October, 1950

A list of Nationalists reported by Confidential Informants [redacted] the Insular Police, or other sources, to have been in possession of firearms on one or more occasions during the period 1948 through October, 1950, is set out below.

All individuals named, except those whose names are marked with an asterisk, were arrested by Insular Police during or following the Nationalist revolt of October, 1950. Arrests involved a search by the Insular Police of the persons and homes of the Nationalists and the confiscation of whatever weapons the individuals were found to possess.

ACEVEDO QUINONES, ROBERTO
(Killed 10-30-50 during revolt)
ALBIZU CAMPOS, PEDRO

DIAZ PACHECO, RAIMUNDO
(killed 10-30-50 in revolt)

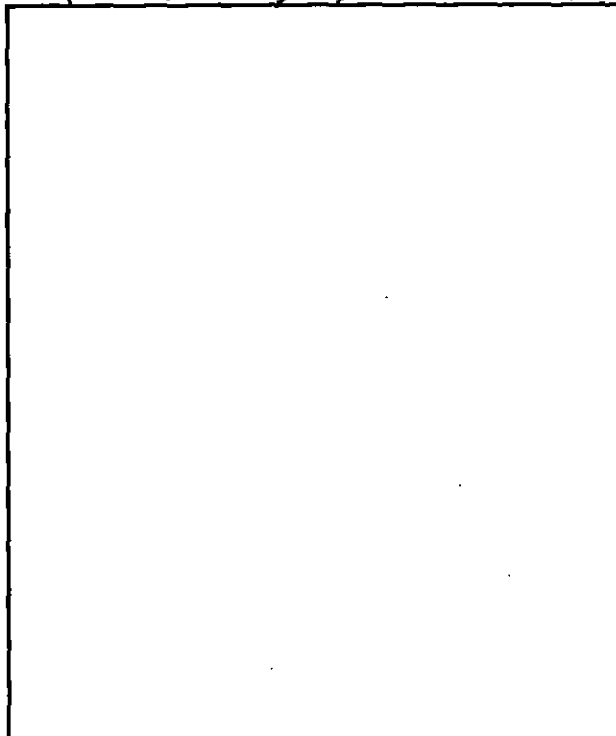
GONZALEZ UBIDES, GUILLERMO
(Killed 10-30-50 in revolt)

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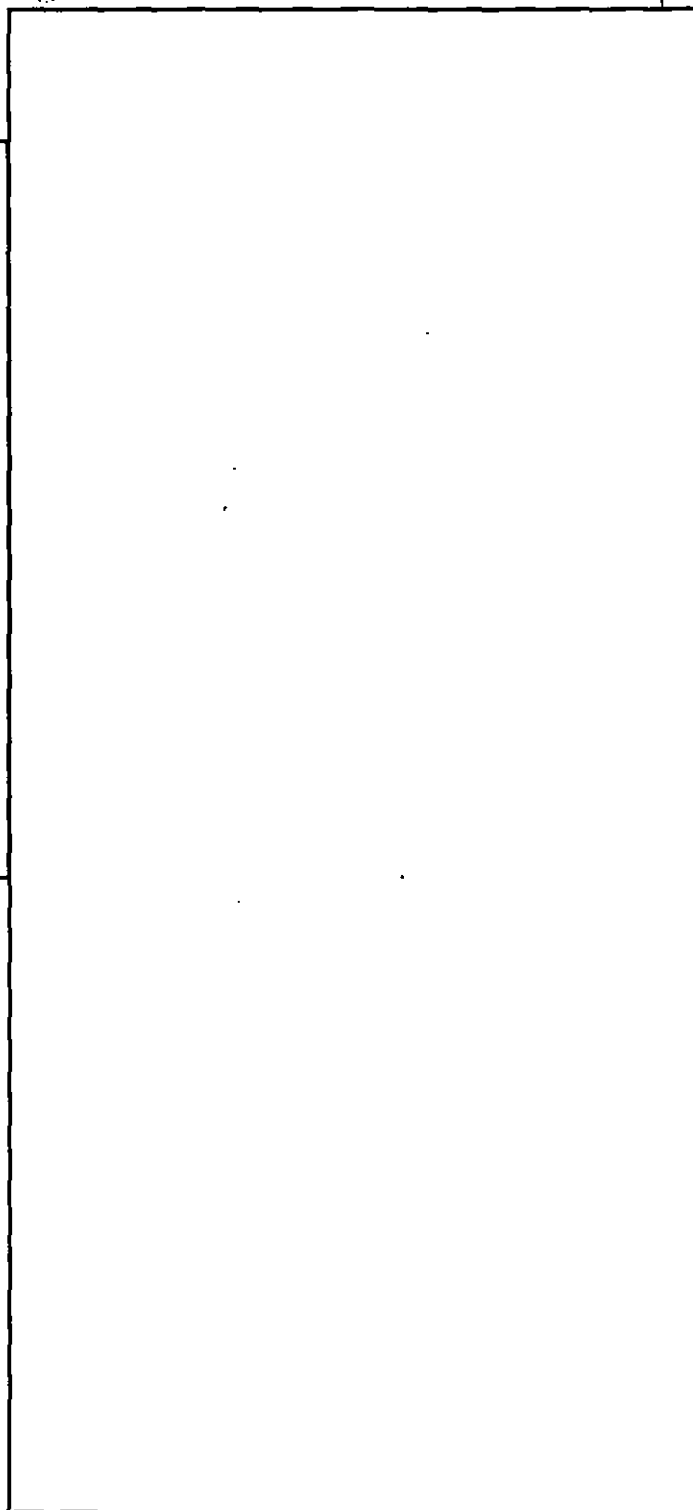
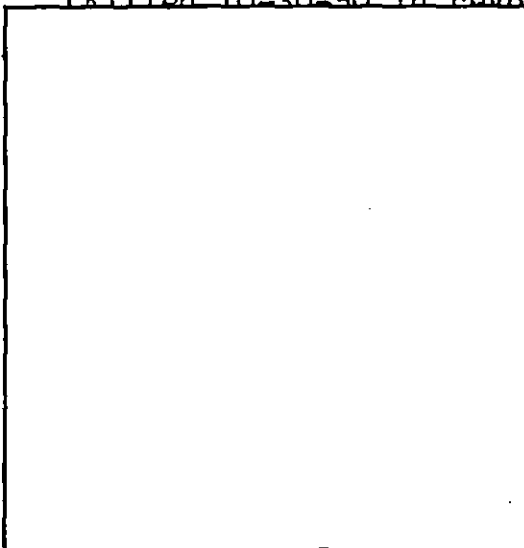
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HTRALDO RESTO, DOMINGO
(Killed 10-30-50 in revolt)
IRIZARRY, CARLOS
(Killed 10-30-50 in revolt)



MIRANDA DIAZ, HIPOLITO
(Killed 10-30-50 in revolt)



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[REDACTED]
TORRES MEDINA, MANUEL
(Killed 10-30-50 in revolt)

[REDACTED]
TORRES ORTIZ, VICTOR
aka., ORTIZ TORRES, ARTURO
(Killed 10-30-50 in
Penuelas Incident)

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Investigation is being conducted to verify the reports that the above listed individuals had possessed weapons prior to the Nationalist revolt, and to determine the disposition of weapons they had possessed.

Pertinent information concerning the eleven individuals shown in the above list as not having been arrested in connection with the Nationalist revolt follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Type of Weapon</u>	<u>Latest Reported Nationalist Activity</u>
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] Brooklyn, New York	.32 Caliber Nickle plated Automatic Pistol; .22 Caliber Rifle; Possibly possesses .45 Caliber Pistol and .38 Caliber Revolver	In April, 1949 told Insular Police of Puerto Rico that he would be a National- ist til his death
[REDACTED]	Hato Rey, Puerto Rico	Unknown	1948 - President of Sub-Board, NPPR at Hato Rey
[REDACTED]	Whereabouts unknown - (Fugitive SS Act of 1948)	Pistol	1948 - NPPR member at Hato Rey

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Type of Weapon</u>	<u>Latest Reported Nationalist Activity</u>
[REDACTED]	Arroyo, Puerto Rico	Unknown	Attended public meeting NPPR at Manati, Puerto Rico, 6-11-50
[REDACTED]	Havana, Cuba	Unknown	Charged by Insular authorities, Puerto Rico, with having participated in Nationalist revolt of October, 1950
[REDACTED]	Manati, Puerto Rico	Unknown	Attended NPPR public meeting, Manati, Puerto Rico, 6-11-50
[REDACTED]	Santurce, Puerto Rico	.38 Caliber Belgian Automatic	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	New York City (3-11-49)	.38 Caliber Luger	- - - -
[REDACTED]	Havana, Cuba (Fugitive - SS Act of 1948)	Unknown	Alleged by Insular Police, Puerto Rico, to have participated in the Nationalist revolt in Puerto Rico, October, 1950
[REDACTED]	San Juan, Puerto Rico	.32 Caliber Automatic	NPPR public meeting, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 4-16-48
[REDACTED]	Venezuela	Unknown	Vice President of NPPR 1950-1951

The San Juan Office is continuing investigation of all individuals reported in the list immediately above whose residence is shown as being in Puerto Rico, in order to determine the disposition of their weapons and secure facts concerning their recent Nationalist Party membership and activities.

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3. Nationalist Weapons Recovered during and
Immediately following Revolt

The following is a summary of arms and explosives recovered by the Insular authorities during and immediately following the Nationalist revolt.

Firearms

Sub-machineguns	2
Pistols	44
Revolvers	52
Rifles	14
Shotguns	7

Munitions

Bullets of various calibers	2421
Cartridges	4
Clips for pistols	13

Explosives

Molotov cocktails	246
Explosive bombs	63
Grenades	45

Material for
Preparing Explosives

Dynamite sticks	33
Dynamite packages	11
Percussion caps	105
Detonators	1
Miscellaneous materials, (Wick, sulphur, oil and gasoline)	

Knives, etc.

Daggers	18
Knives	10
Bayonets	3
Sabers	3
Machetes	5

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4. Location of Weapons Caches

The above weapons were recovered by the Insular Police while disarming Nationalists during the revolt and conducting searches of the persons and homes of Nationalists who were arrested during and following the revolt. Location of some of the weapons caches follows:

NPPR headquarters, Sol and Cruz Street, San Juan,
Puerto Rico
The home of DAMIAN TORRES ACEVEDO, Utuado,
Puerto Rico
The home of MELITON MUNIZ SANTOS, Ponce,
Puerto Rico
A cane field in Barrio Miraflores, Sitio Jobales,
Arecibo, Puerto Rico
The home of RICARDO DIAZ DIAZ, SR., [REDACTED]
Arecibo, Puerto Rico
A cave at Sitio Viafara, Barrio Miraflores,
Arecibo, Puerto Rico
The barber shop of VIDAL SANTIAGO DIAZ, Santurce,
Puerto Rico
The farm of RAFAEL BURGOS, Cayey, Puerto Rico
The farm of JOSE BERMUDEZ, Dorado, Puerto Rico
A cache near the gasoline station of VICTOR VALIENTE
ARROYO on the outskirts of Naranjito, Puerto Rico
The home of JOSE ANTONIO NEGRON RODRIGUEZ,
Naranjito, Puerto Rico
A cache behind the house of ANTONIO NIEVES AVILES,
[REDACTED] Naranjito, Puerto Rico
A cache in the woods of Barrio Cedro Abajo,
Naranjito, Puerto Rico
The farm of RAIMUNDO MORALES, [REDACTED]
Naranjito, Puerto Rico
The home of AMADO EULOGIO PENA RAMIREZ, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Mayaguez, Puerto Rico

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5. Additional Caches Located Since Revolt

Investigation by Insular Police and Agents of the FBI since the Nationalist revolt has resulted in the recovery by Insular Police of the following additional Nationalist weapons and explosives:

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On December 23, 1950, a search by Insular Police at the home of TULIO GONZALEZ, [redacted] Puerto Rico, resulted in the seizure of the following material:

- 1 .22 caliber Winchester single shot rifle #130249
- 1 Knickerbocker double-barrel shotgun,
16 gauge #208367
- 3 machetes
- 1 revolver holster

On January 1, 1951, Insular Police searched the farm of CARMELO ALVAREZ, Vega Alta, Puerto Rico, which search resulted in the seizure of 85 sticks of dynamite. The dynamite was described as being covered by wrappers which read, "Standard Gelatin, 60% Strength, National," with the exception of one stick whose label read, "Herconite 4-A, Hercules Powder Company, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware."

On January 8, 1951, Insular Police seized a .45 caliber pistol of French make, serial No. 53104A, and two loaded clips from the home of FELIPE CALVENTI ROSADO, [redacted] Santurce, Puerto Rico.

On January 20, 1951, Insular Police seized the following material at the Denton Cave, located on the Denton Farm, [redacted], Arecibo, Puerto Rico:

- 1 .45 caliber U.S. Army Remington pistol, serial 1768353
- 85 .45 caliber bullets
- 5 rifle bullets

On March 13, 1951, Insular Police seized a cache of twenty bottles in the vicinity of the farm of BLANCA CANALES, [redacted] Jayuya, Puerto Rico. The bottles had contained gasoline, and were apparently a portion of the incendiary bomb supply available to the Nationalist group at Jayuya, Puerto Rico, at the time of the revolt, according to Insular Police.

On May 11, 1951, Insular Police seized 52 sticks of dynamite which had been located on the farm of PEDRO SOTO VELEZ, [redacted] Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. Insular Police traced the ownership of this dynamite to GREGORIO PEREZ MORALES, incarcerated Nationalist, who had sold the farm on which the dynamite was located to SOTO VELEZ.

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On May 17, 1951, in a search of the home of CARLOS QUINONES GONZALEZ, in Rio Piedras, Insular Police seized 18 rounds of .45 caliber ammunition and 4 rounds of .38 caliber ammunition. This location had been the residence of DIEGO QUINONES GONZALEZ, a Nationalist who was involved in the Post Office incident at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on October 30, 1950.

6. Determination of Ownership of Recovered
Weapons and Explosives

Investigation is being conducted by Insular authorities and this office to determine which of the weapons and explosives seized from Nationalists during and following the revolt belonged to the particular NPPR members listed in Section 2 above as having been armed on some occasion prior to or during the revolt. Eighty-three of the recovered weapons bear serial numbers which are being used in the process of tracing ownership of these weapons.

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~~SECRET~~a. Serial Numbers of Recovered Firearms

<u>Revolvers</u>	<u>Serial Number</u>
Bulldog, .32 caliber	75,911
Colt, .32 caliber.	326,327
	326,816
	232,962
	511,833
Colt, .38 caliber.	466,779
	467,982
	127,291
	494,714
	115,438
	527,709
	621,189
	382,468
Colt Police Special, .38 caliber.	386,071
Colt Police Positive Special, .38 caliber...	538,601
Colt, Detective Special, .38 caliber	541,781
Colt, .45 caliber.	328,663
Fordham, .32 caliber	D8091
Iver & Johnson, .32 caliber.	21,187
Iver & Johnson, .38 caliber.	10,525
Ruby, .38 caliber.	15,989
Harrington & Richardson, .38 caliber	192,075
Smith & Wesson, .32 caliber	9983-6254
Smith & Wesson, .38 caliber	<u>S-992903</u>
	7389
U.S. Revolver, .32 caliber	27,524

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U.S. Revolver, .38 caliber	85,958 28,731 127,091
Bulldog, .32 caliber	38,675
Luger, .38 caliber	34429-AS44 2320-S 1,414 8,455 8,320 970 4,488 2,539 5,408 1,231
P-38.	8,569 8,127 8,015
Remington, .45 caliber	1,903,535 1,292,621 1,510,389
Prima, .25 caliber	450
U.S. Property, Colt, .45 caliber	1,525,750
Werkfut, .32 caliber	116,841
Colt, .45 caliber	766,580

Sub-Machine Guns

M-3, USA, .45 caliber	210,621
Thompson, .45 caliber	302,849

Shotguns

Harrington & Richardson, .12 caliber	4,063
Winchester, .16 caliber	231
Wonder, .12 caliber	515,401

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Rifles

J. C. Higgins, .16 caliber	5,832
Higgins, .22 caliber	10,313
Hungarian, automatic	930-30
Japanese, .30 caliber	90,265
	65,245
	61,652
	86,592
Winchester, .22 caliber	61-22S-CDRLR
.44 caliber	663,000-C
.22 caliber	237,790
.22 caliber	156,864
Remington, .22 caliber	510
Marvin, .22 caliber	M-94

Pistols

Beretta, .38 caliber	639,523
Colt, .32 caliber	403,525
	553,794
	61,655
Colt, .45 caliber	76,030
	7811-9
	478,424
	595,431
	143,516
Colt, (U.S. Army), .45 caliber	708,980
Eibar, .38 caliber	D-244,601
Erfurt, .38 caliber	3,353
"Dud" made in Czechoslovakia, .25 caliber	180,309
Deutsche Work Erfut, 7.65 caliber	140,996
German make, P-38 caliber	9,462
.32 caliber	226,649
Hertal, .38 caliber	20,462

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Additional pistols, revolvers, rifles and shotguns were recovered but serial numbers had been removed. An attempt is being made to trace the ownership of these firearms.

7. Legal Steps by Insular Authorities To
Limit Availability of Weapons

a. Firearms Laws Prior to October 30, 1950

Insular Public Law 14 of June 25, 1924, had contained provisions making it a violation of Insular Law to carry weapons under certain circumstances. Insular Public Law 14 of June 18, 1936, had made it a violation to possess an unregistered firearm.

b. Insular Law 17 (Weapons Law of Puerto
Rico, January 19, 1951)

Following the Nationalist revolt of October, 1950, the Insular Legislature passed a law (January 19, 1951) to control the availability of weapons in Puerto Rico. This measure, Insular Public Law 17 of 1951, is referred to as the Weapons Law of Puerto Rico. A summary of the provisions of this law is set out below:

I.

This law makes it a misdemeanor:

a. To make, cause to make, put up for sale, offer, deliver to anyone, or dispose of any weapon or instruments commonly known as blackjacks, billies, or brass knuckles.

b. To offer, sell, rent, lend, transfer, deliver, any shotgun, revolver, pistol, or any firearm, air gun, spring propelled gun or blank pistol without a license.

c. To have or possess any pistol, revolver or other firearm without a license.

d. To carry, or transport the barrel of any firearm, the handle of any revolver, the magazine of any pistol, or the housing of any firearm for the purpose of having same repaired, without permission of the local Chief of Police.

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e. To possess, carry, any weapon commonly known as a blackjack, billy, or brass knuckles, or any weapon known as a dagger, sword, sword cane, pocket knife with blade of 3" or more, stiletto, or any similar weapon. The law also specifies safety razor blades and garrotes when used in commission or attempted commission of a crime; or machete, harpoon, pick, except when being carried in connection with their proper use.

f. To carry, or transport any pistol, revolver, or other firearm without a license.

II.

This law makes it a felony:

a. To sell, have for sale, deliver, rent, lend, or in anyway dispose of or transport any instrument or weapon known as a machine gun. (Doesn't apply to Insular Police or Insular Government use or use by Armed Forces of the United States.)

b. To violate section (e) in Part I above if previously convicted of an infraction of this law or if previously convicted of crimes set forth in Article 17 of this law, which crimes include violation of Insular Law #53 (subversive activities law, described fully in Section N of this report.)

c. To possess or use a machine gun or sawed off shotgun.

d. To violate Section (c) above if previously convicted of an infraction of this law or if previously convicted of crimes set forth in Article 17 of this law including Law 53.

e. To violate Section (f) above.

f. To carry, or transport any loaded pistol, revolver or firearm or carry, or transport any pistol, revolver or firearm together with ammunition that may be used in firing these weapons, without having a license to carry weapons.

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g. To possess, sell, have for sale; lend, offer, deliver or dispose of any instrument, device, contrivance, or accessory that silences or reduces the noise of the firing of any firearm. (Does not apply to Insular Police, National Guard, or Armed Forces of the United States.)

h. Every firearm must have a serial number or the complete name of the owner engraved on it and it is a felony to remove, mutilate, cover, alter, or erase the serial number or owner's name or to knowingly buy, sell, receive, give to another, transfer, carry or possess any firearm with serial number or owner's name removed, mutilated, altered or erased. Applies equally to a dealer in firearms.

This law leaves it to the discretion of the Chief of Police of Puerto Rico to grant a license to possess firearms to the head of a family, a merchant, or a farmer, but the law provides that the weapon must be maintained in the residence, in the place of business, or in the farm house.

The law further sets forth those who may legally have, possess and transport firearms; such as members of the Armed Forces of the United States and Puerto Rico, Insular Police, Superintendent of Prisons, etc.

The law sets forth that the Chief of Police of Puerto Rico is not authorized to grant a license for the possession of more than one revolver or pistol and one shotgun at the same farm house.

The law states that application for a license to possess firearms must be made under oath and that the Chief of Police of Puerto Rico will not grant a license until he is convinced that the individual is a person of unimpeachable conduct, of good reputation and no reason exists to deny the application, moreover the applicant's fingerprints must be taken or already contained in the files of the Police Department.

Article 17 of this law provides that the Chief of Police of Puerto Rico will not grant a license to possess firearms to anyone who has been convicted in Puerto Rico or elsewhere of the following crimes or attempted crimes:

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murder in any degree, voluntary homicide, kidnaping, rape, mutilation, attack with intent to commit murder or manslaughter, aggravated assault when this has been accomplished with a firearm or a cutting or stabbing weapon, robbery, burglary, larceny, arson, incest, violation of Law #53 of June 10, 1948 amended (subversive activities), violation of Law #220 of May 15, 1948, amended (bolita or boli-pool, a variation of the numbers racket), or violation of Article 371 of the Penal Code (trespassing by force), nor shall a license be granted to a person mentally unbalanced, to a habitual drunkard, or to a person addicted to the use of narcotics or drugs or to anyone who has been convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this law.

Insular Police have made several arrests of violators of Law 17 since the date of the passage of this law, though violators have not been reported to be members of the NPFR.

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E. CURRENT NPPR POLICY

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E. CURRENT NPPR POLICY

1. Origin, Development and Operation
of NPPR Policy

a. Origin

In 1923 the year after the founding of the NPPR, JOSE COLL Y CUCHI, first president of the NPPR, published a book entitled "El Nacionalismo En Puerto Rico" (Nationalism in Puerto Rico). A Declaration of Principles of the Nationalist Party, which appears on Page 148 of the book is reflected below in its English translation:

"The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico aspires to constitute a free, sovereign and independent republic in conformance with the (principles of the) founding of nations. It will have recourse to the polls with the object of governing the interests of the people of Puerto Rico and of attaining our supreme desire.

"We declare that the aim of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico is to guarantee a responsible government and to execute the will of the people."

In 1926, foreshadowing doctrines and policies which were to be followed by the NPPR upon his assumption of the presidency of the party, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, a Harvard educated lawyer and vigorous NPPR member, gave an interview to a representative of the Puerto Rican periodical "Los Quijotes", in which he proposed:

The formation of a revolutionary organization embracing all the people of Puerto Rico in order to break with the colonial regime of the United States Government.

The need for international recognition of Puerto Rico as an independent nation.

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The need for Latin American solidarity
against "Yankee imperialism".

Nonparticipation in the "colonial elections"
(the Insular elections).

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b. Development

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised in May, 1951, that in the late 1920s ALBIZU CAMPOS gave public addresses and radiobroadcast lectures in Puerto Rico in which he expounded doctrine couched in legal-sounding terms which, according to the informant, apparently had as its purpose the preparation of the Puerto Rican people for the acceptance of the NPPR program.

The Nationalist Point of View

There follows a synthesis of doctrinal elements found in the public utterances and official documents of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and other party leaders since 1926.

1. Puerto Rico has been a free, sovereign republic since Spain granted Puerto Rico an autonomous charter by royal decree in 1897. (This thesis is occasionally qualified with the claim that Puerto Rican sovereignty actually dates back to the proclamation of the Republic of Puerto Rico during the Lares rebellion in 1868.)
2. The NPPR is the official and only representative of the free Republic of Puerto Rico.
3. The ceding of Puerto Rico to the United States from Spain in 1899 by the Treaty of Paris was never legally fulfilled in a manner consistent with the terms of the autonomous charter, inasmuch as the Puerto Rican Parliament had not been consulted. Consequently, Puerto Rico did not lose the status of a sovereign nation nor pass to the United States by cession.

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4. In consequence of one and three above, the position of the United States in Puerto Rico, since the landing of U. S. troops in Puerto Rico during the Spanish American war, has been that of a foreign invader. U. S. "military occupation" of Puerto Rico since 1898 has been in continuous violation of international law.
5. Also in consequence of number one and three above, the United States has no legal authority or jurisdiction in Puerto Rico, but holds Puerto Rico forcibly in the status of a colony. The Insular Government is a puppet government which is acting in league with the United States to perpetuate the colonial status of Puerto Rico, to keep Puerto Rico enslaved and to prevent the Puerto Rican people from enjoying their rightful national sovereignty.
6. The people of Puerto Rico, continuously maltreated by the Yankee imperialist government, must organize and throw out the invader. To do this, the government of the United States in Puerto Rico and its colonial representative, the Insular Government, must be overthrown.
7. The use of ballot will not avail in driving out the Yankee invader, because the Insular Government, which is in league with the United States Government, would never permit elections to express the pro-Independence will of the people; consequently, organized force must be used for the rescue of Puerto Rican sovereignty.
8. International recognition of Puerto Rican sovereignty must be secured. Solidarity with other nations, particularly with the Latin American republics, to present a united front against "American imperialism" is essential for the securing of international recognition of Puerto Rico's sovereignty.

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c. Operation

Basic NPPR operational policies derived from doctrine set out above and taught by ALBIZU CAMPOS and other NPPR officials for years are set out below in summarized form. Information concerning these policies was secured from reliable informants [redacted] from NPPR documents seized by the Insular Police following the October, 1950, Nationalist revolt and from NPPR published material and recorded speeches.

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International

The conducting of propaganda on the international level, directed toward the Latin American countries in particular, and the United Nations organization since its inception, with the objective of securing international recognition of Puerto Rico as a sovereign nation and securing the assistance of other nations in forcing the United States to withdraw from Puerto Rico.

National

(Policies in relation to the United States)

1. Utilization of every opportunity to deny United States authority in Puerto Rico.
2. Refusal to obey certain United States law in Puerto Rico (e.g. defiance of the Selective Service Acts).
3. Refusal to cooperate with United States Government inspired projects in Puerto Rico (e.g. anti-tuberculosis campaign).
4. Advocacy of violent overthrow of United States Government in Puerto Rico.
5. Committing of acts of violence to disrupt United States Government operations in Puerto Rico.

Domestic

(Insular)

1. Nonparticipation in Insular elections.
2. Noncooperation with Insular Government.

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3. Agitation for resistance to constituted authority in Puerto Rico.

4. The committing of acts of violence intended to disrupt and/or overthrow the Insular Government in Puerto Rico.

Certain highlights of NPPR activity since the founding of the party illustrate implementation of NPPR policies:

In the late 1920s ALBIZU CAMPOS toured South America and the Caribbean in a propaganda campaign intended to unite Latin America against the United States and to secure international support for his plan of independence for Puerto Rico.

In 1930 the NPPR issued bonds in the name of the "Republic of Puerto Rico" and began to mold the youth group of the party into the Nationalist Army.

The NPPR, overwhelmingly defeated in the 1932 elections in Puerto Rico, abandoned Insular elections as the means of securing support for its program and turned to violence.

Nationalist violence from 1932 through 1938 included the storming of the Capitol Building in San Juan, and an assault on the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, in 1932; a series of bombings of public buildings, a gun battle with Insular Police and a declaration of war against the "empire" (the United States) in 1935; the assassination of the Chief of the Insular Police and other attempted assassinations in 1936; an armed clash with Insular Police in which nineteen persons were killed and many others injured, the attempted assassination of Federal Judge ROBERT A. COOPER in 1937; the murder of an official of the Puerto Rican National Guard during the attempted assassination of the then Governor BLANTON WINSHIP, in 1938.

In 1940, with many of the NPPR leaders in prison as a result of Federal or Insular convictions for advocating violent overthrow of the United States Government, assassinations, or assassination attempts, the acting leadership of the party published proclamations counseling noncompliance with the Selective Service Act of 1940.

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The unceasing propaganda campaign of the NPPR (expressing doctrine set out in "b" above), conducted by publications, public addresses, radiobroadcasts and correspondence, continued over these critical years for the party.

With the passage of the Selective Service Act of 1948, the Nationalist policy of defiance of United States law was again implemented by the refusal on the part of several NPPR members to comply with the provisions of that Act.

The increasingly vitriolic speeches of ALBIZU CAMPOS and other NPPR leaders from 1948 to 1950 urging violent overthrow of the established government in Puerto Rico, and the renewal of firearms practice and drilling by NPPR members, culminated in the Nationalist uprising of October, 1950.

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2. NPPR Policy Following NPPR Revolt of October, 1950

Confidential Informant [] of unknown reliability, advised in November 1950 that he had secured information from a member of the [] NPPR that future operations of the NPPR would be of a completely underground nature.

However, information received from reliable informants [] since the Nationalist revolt has failed to indicate a change in basic NPPR policies. The critical situation in which the NPPR currently finds itself, with most leaders and many active members of the NPPR incarcerated and with unincarcerated members apprehensive of prompt prosecutive action should the NPPR program be resumed, has resulted in cessation of virtually all operations of the party. However, the perseverance of NPPR overt operations on a small scale has been evidenced by public gatherings of some unincarcerated NPPR members for celebration of certain annual NPPR commemorative days since the Nationalist revolt.

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F. MEETINGS

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F. MEETINGS

1. Types

The Constitution of the NPPR provides for the following functioning groups, each of which conducts meetings at intervals for the discharge of its function:

The General Assembly

The National Board

The Municipal Boards

Additional NPPR gatherings which confidential informants and members of the Internal Security Bureau of the Insular Police have reported include:

Public celebrations by the NPPR on annual commemorative days.

Special fund raising gatherings referred to as "Estudiantinas".

Special private meetings of NPPR officials.

Gathering of certain NPPR members for firearms practice.

Gatherings of companies of the Cadet organization (The military arm of the NPPR) for the purpose of drilling.

Conspiratorial meetings preparatory to acts of violence.

Mobilization and rendezvous of members with the immediate purpose of executing acts of violence.

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2. Public Meetings

a. Annual Celebrations

Public celebrations of the NPPR, including speeches and parades have occurred on dates listed below. These are commemorative dates having special significance to the NPPR. Under each date is shown the town in Puerto Rico where the NPPR concentrates its public celebration on the given date.

Certain dates coincide with Puerto Rican Insular holidays honoring outstanding men or events in Puerto Rican history. On such occasions the NPPR conducts its ceremonies separately from the official Insular Government ceremonies.

The schedule below has been prepared from Insular Police and informant reports of public NPPR meetings over a period of the past five years.

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CALENDAR OF NPPR COMMEMORATIVE DAYS

Annual Commemorative
Dates Which Are Also
Insular Holidays

Other Annual
Celebrations
by NPPR

Dates Irregularly
Celebrated by
NPPR

February 23
(At Utuado)

March 21
(At Ponce)

March 24
(At Yauco)

April 8
(At Cabo Rojo)

April 16
(At San Juan and
Santurce)

June 11
(At Manati)

July 25
(At Guanica)

September 23
(At Lares)

October 12
(At Ponce)

October 26
(At Fajardo)

November 19
(Aguada)

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The significance of these dates is summarized below:

- February 23 On February 23, 1936, ANGEL MARIO MARTINEZ, a Nationalist of Utuado, Puerto Rico, was killed by Insular Police while attempting to assassinate the Chief of Police at Utuado. On the same date two other Nationalists, HIRAM ROSADO and ELIAS BEAUCHAMP, were killed by Insular Police in San Juan, Puerto Rico, after assassinating Colonel FRANCIS RIGGS, Chief of the Insular Police of Puerto Rico. February 23 is exclusively a Nationalist commemorative day in honor of the three Nationalist "martyrs", ROSADO, BEAUCHAMP, and MARTINEZ.
- March 21 On March 21, 1937, nineteen persons were killed and about one hundred injured (including members of the NPPR) in a shooting affray between the Nationalists and Insular Police at Ponce, Puerto Rico. The encounter occurred when NPPR members, having been denied a permit for a public parade in Ponce, nevertheless formed ranks with a large body of NPPR Cadets in the lead and attempted to parade through the streets of Ponce. This event is referred to by the NPPR as the "Ponce Massacre".
- March 24 On March 24, 1897, FIDEL VELEZ and forty other Puerto Ricans attempted unsuccessfully to overthrow the Spanish garrison at Yauco, Puerto Rico.
- April 8 On April 8, 1830, Dr. RAMON EMETERIO BETANCES was born in Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico. BETANCES was a physician, writer, and revolutionary leader closely identified with both the Cuban and the Puerto Rican revolutionary movements against the Spanish regime in the nineteenth century.

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April 16

April 16, 1866, was the birthdate of JOSE DE DIEGO (1866-1918). DE DIEGO was a Speaker of the Puerto Rican House of Representatives and was one of the most outstanding leaders in the Puerto Rican independence movement.

June 11

On June 11, 1891, ANTONIO VELEZ ALVARADO, a Puerto Rican residing in New York City created a flag for Puerto Rico. The flag designed by VELEZ was adopted in 1922 as the official flag of the NPPR, though it is also venerated in Puerto Rico as the Puerto Rican flag. The NPPR refers to June 11 as the "Dia de la Bandera" (Flag Day).

July 25

On July 25, 1898, a contingent of United States troops under the command of General NELSON A. MILES landed at Guanica on the south coast of Puerto Rico during the Spanish American War. The United States troops met some resistance at Guanica. The NPPR ascribes this resistance to a body of patriotic Puerto Ricans rather than to the Spanish Army.

September 23

On September 23, 1868, a group of Puerto Ricans inspired by Dr. RAMON EMETERIO BETANCES staged a rebellion at Lares, Puerto Rico, against the Spanish regime. On this date the Puerto Rican insurgents established momentary control in the mountain town of Lares and proclaimed the Republic of Puerto Rico with FRANCISCO RAMIREZ as its first president. This date has special significance for the NPPR inasmuch as a main thesis of NPPR doctrine is the claim that Puerto Rican sovereignty was actually established on September 23, 1868, with the rebellion at Lares. The NPPR refers to the annual celebration of this date as the "Grito de Lares" (Cry of Lares).

October 12

On October 12, 1492, Columbus discovered the New World. This date has special significance to Latin America as the beginning of Spanish settlement in the New World. It is referred

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to as the "Dia de la Raza"
(Day of the Race).

October 26 This date is celebrated in commemoration of the birthdate of ANTONIO VALERO DE BERNABE, a native of Fajardo, Puerto Rico, and a nineteenth century revolutionary leader. General VALERO is referred to by the NPPR as the Liberator of Spanish America.

November 19 History records the landing of Columbus at Aguada, Puerto Rico, on November 19, 1493, on his second trip to the New World. This date is celebrated as the anniversary of the discovery of Puerto Rico.

b. Public Meetings 1948 - 1950

According to Insular police and informants, NPPR public meetings had been irregularly held in Puerto Rico during the period 1937 to December, 1947, (during that period PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President of the NPPR, was serving a Federal sentence in Atlanta Penitentiary and a subsequent probationary term in New York City). These sources reported a quickening of public interest in the NPPR in Puerto Rico upon the return of ALBIZU to Puerto Rico in December, 1947. From that date, public NPPR meetings took on aspects of regularity, significance, and greatly increased attendance.

(1) General Procedure

Announcements of public meetings of the NPPR usually have been printed as paid advertisements in daily newspapers in Puerto Rico. An example of such an announcement is selected from the September 21, 1948, issue of the San Juan Spanish language daily newspaper "El Imparcial". This notice, referring to a public meeting to take place at Lares, Puerto Rico, September 23, 1948, is translated and summarized below:

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Morning

6:00 A.M - Sounding of reveille

National concentration of followers

March to the Catholic Church

Mass in honor of those who died
in the Lares revolution

March to the cemetery

Decoration of the graves of heroes
and martyrs of Lares

Floral offering to the Puerto
Rican patriots at the Obelisk
"in Revolutionary Square" in
Lares

An offering of the Republic of
Haiti to the Republic of Puerto
Rico, which shall consist of
the mixing of Puerto Rican
earth with Haitian earth
obtained from the tombs of the
heroes and martyrs. (PIERRE
MORAVIAH MORTEAU, plenipotentiary
delegate of the NPPR to the
Republic of Haiti).

Afternoon

Reading of the proclamation of
the NPPR

Speech of welcome by the
President of the Lares
Municipal Board, NPPR

Various speeches related
to the meeting

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Closing speech by PEDRO
ALBIZU CAMPOS which will
be broadcast over Radio
Station WCMN of Arecibo

Additional observations on general procedure
at NPPR public meetings have been made by [redacted]
[redacted] officer of the Internal Security Bureau,
Insular Police, who had been assigned to coverage of these
meetings for several years;

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The Cadet organization, represented by
from twenty-five to one hundred uniformed Cadets and Cadet
officers, the number depending on the size and importance
of the public meeting, gathers at the public square of the
town in which the meeting is being held. The Cadet group
executes a few drill maneuvers and then, accompanied by
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, proceeds to the town cemetery where
the graves of Nationalist heroes are decorated. Often, a
Mass is celebrated in the local church. Thereafter, they
return to the public square and ALBIZU CAMPOS makes a
speech, which is generally broadcast by radio. The meetings
are officially opened "in the name of Almighty God and in
the name of the Puerto Rican nation". ALBIZU's oration is
usually preceded on the program by a few short speeches
from other Party orators. ALBIZU's speech usually runs from
two to four hours in duration. At times, the Nationalist
meetings have a small band which plays "La Borinquena"
(regarded by the NPPR as the Puerto Rican national anthem)
at the beginning of the program of speeches.

(2) Attendance

Attendance at NPPR public meetings from
1948 to 1950, according to on-the-spot estimates by Insular
Police and confidential informants, has followed the trend
shown below:

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NFIR PUBLIC MEET-
INGS 1948 - 1950

ESTIMATED ATTENDANCE

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	0	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500
Utuaado 2-23-48		*						
Lares 9-23-48			*					
Rio Piedras 11-19-48							*	
Ponce 3-21-49			*					
Santurce 4-16-49					*			
Manati 6-11-49		*						
Guanica 7-25-49			*					
Lares 9-23-49	*							
Ponce 10-12-49		*						
Fajardo 10-26-49			*					
Aguada 11-19-49	*							
Utuaado 2-23-50			*					
Ponce 3-21-50			*					
Cabo Rojo 4-8-50	*							
Santurce 4-16-50							*	
Manati 6-11-50	*							
Guanica 7-25-50	*							
Lares 9-23-50	*							
Ponce 10-12-50	*							
Fajardo 10-26-50	*							

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Insular Police and informants have advised that the majority of persons in attendance at NPPR public meetings are idle spectators and are not known to have any connection with the NPPR.

It will be observed from the graph above that public attendance at NPPR celebrations in 1950 dropped to approximately half of the attendance at similar meetings in 1949. The drop in public attendance has been attributed to an incident at the April 16, 1950, public meeting when ALBIZU CAMPOS, annoyed by an Insular Police photographer, threatened to have the photographer shot. Insular Police who were present reported that ALBIZU continued with a tirade which included the phrases "Let the Nationalists take immediate measures...our patience is being exhausted...let us see if they wish to start the revolution here tonight..."

(3) Identity of Participants

In reporting attendance at meetings set out in sub-section b (2) above, Insular Police and confidential informants have reported the actual attendance of members of the NPPR as varying from a high of three hundred at the March 21, 1949, meeting at Ponce, Puerto Rico, to a low of twenty-one members at the October 26, 1950, public meeting at Fajardo, Puerto Rico. Persons regularly in attendance at these public meetings have included party leaders, local party leaders of the area used as the site of the meeting, a concentration of members from the area where the meeting is held, Cadet members from all parts of the Island, and general membership from all parts of the Island in the case of large public meetings.

(4) Purpose

A summary of information received from the Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, reliable Confidential Informants [redacted] and Confidential Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, reveals that NPPR public meetings prior to October 30, 1950, (the date of the Nationalist uprising) had the following significant objectives:

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- (a) The recruitment of new members for the NPPR.
- (b) A show of strength through the parading of uniformed "Cadets of the Republic".
- (c) The publicizing of NPPR doctrine and propaganda through medium of public addresses, voicing a campaign of hate against the United States and Insular governments and advocating the overthrow of the established government in Puerto Rico.

The latter objective has been stressed by Insular government prosecutors during the trials of ALBIZU CAMPOS and other leading Nationalists who have been convicted for violation of Insular Public Law 53 of 1948 (Advocating Overthrow of the Insular Government).

Mr. JOSE C. APONTE, Special Insular Prosecutor, in summation during the trial of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS on this charge during 1951 referred to ALBIZU's public speeches made at the NPPR public meetings from 1948 to 1950 as having been increasingly vitriolic in their advocacy of overthrow of the Insular Government. Mr. APONTE concluded that ALBIZU's speeches had their natural culmination in the Nationalist revolt of October, 1950.

(5) Person in Charge

Reports of NPPR public meetings received from Insular Police and Confidential Informants have revealed that the master of ceremonies at these meetings has usually been the President of the Municipal Board of the area where the particular meeting has been held.

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(6) Highlights of Discussion

Speeches made at NFPR public meetings from 1948 to October, 1950, had been marked by bitterness of expression against the United States and Insular authorities, denial of their authority, insistence that the Insular Government is a puppet government of the United States; that the United States is holding Puerto Rico in economic, political, social, and cultural enslavement, that the United States is using bacteriological warfare in an attempt to exterminate the Puerto Rican people, that HR 600 of the 81st Congress (proposing a constitution for Puerto Rico as a further step in self government) was a device for enslavement of the Puerto Rican people, that the United States is turning Puerto Rico into a storehouse for atomic bombs, making it a strategic spot for attack by an enemy, and repeated assertions that the solution of Puerto Rico's problems lies in independence secured by force.

Party leaders have continually advocated violence in these public speeches with such phrases as:

"We will split the hearts of the miserable Yankees" (ANGEL CRUZ CRUZ, February 23, 1948, at Utuado).

"The liberty of Puerto Rico should be obtained with revolvers and machetes". (FELEGRIN MATOS GARCIA, September 23, 1948, at Lares).

"Arise, arise...youth of Cabo Rojo-- prepare to rebel" (ESTANISLAO LUGO, April 9, 1949, at Cabo Rojo).

"Blessed are those who have been born under the enslavement of the United States for they are the ones who have the privilege of seizing a dagger to part the hearts of the Yankees" (PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, July 25, 1949, at Guanica, Puerto Rico).

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"Here the despotism of the United States must be destroyed".
(ALBIZU CAMPOS, April 8, 1950, at Cabo Rojo).

"It is your duty to say: my blood is at the service of the independence of Puerto Rico".
(FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI, April 16, 1950, at Santurce).

At the time when the above leaders made the statements attributed to them, they held the following positions in the NPPR:

ANGEL CRUZ CRUZ - Nationalist lawyer

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PELEGRIN MATOS GARCIA - President of Municipal Board of NPPR at Cabo Rojo according to Confidential Informant

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS - President, NPPR according to his own admission.

ESTANISLAO LUGO - Secretary of Municipal Board of NPPR at Ponce, according to his own admission to Insular authorities in November, 1950.

FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI - Secretary General of the NPPR, who was publicly appointed to that position on December 18, 1949, by ALBIZU CAMPOS.

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b. No NFFR Public Meetings November, 1950 - January, 1951

Following the Nationalist uprising of October, 1950, a lull ensued in public activity of the NFFR. No reports of NFFR public meetings in Puerto Rico were received from any sources from November, 1950, through January, 1951.

d. Celebration of Mass February 24, 1951, San Juan

Confidential Informant advised in February, 1951, that a few Nationalists and relatives of deceased Nationalists attended Mass on February 24, 1951, at San Jose Church in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Informant advised this Mass was celebrated for Nationalists who were killed in the October, 1950, uprising and for the success of the legal defense of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President of the NFFR, who was undergoing prosecution as a result of his participation in the Nationalist uprising.

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Informant identified the following Nationalists as having been in attendance at this Mass:

JUAN ALAMO DIAZ

A veteran Nationalist leader and admitted member of the National Board of the NFFR at the time of the Nationalist uprising.

ANGELINA TORRESOLA ROURA

Sister of GRISELIO TORRESOLA (deceased would-be assassin of Honorable HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States).

CARMEN RIVERA

Secretary to JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE (Nationalist legal counsel).

JOSEFINA RIVERA SOTOMAYOR

NFFR member

Informant advised that most of the persons present were women, whom he believed to be relatives of the deceased Nationalists.

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e. "Ponce Massacre" Ceremony
March 21, 1951

NFFR public meetings were cautiously resumed on March 21, 1951, with a small public meeting commemorating the "Ponce Massacre". This meeting is briefly described below:

(1) Date and Place

Ponce, Puerto Rico
March 21, 1951

(2) Character and Purpose

Captain J. W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO, Superintendent of Internal Security Bureau; Insular Police, advised by report dated March 28, 1951, that on March 21, 1951, a small group of Nationalists gathered for Mass at the Catholic Cathedral in Ponce, Puerto Rico, in honor of the Nationalists killed in the "Ponce Massacre". Following the mass, the group proceeded to Ponce Cemetery where they placed floral offerings on the graves of deceased Nationalists.

(3) Attendance.

Eight persons.

(4) Identity of Participants

EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ PEREZ

FEDERICO DIJOLS

FELIX SANTIAGO

ELIPHELT ESCOBAR

ALBERTO MERCADO

JULIA CARTAGENA

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MARIO MARTINEZ
PATRIA LUGO

No uniformed Cadets were observed at this ceremony.

(5) Person in Charge

EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ PEREZ was identified in the report of Captain HERNANDEZ as the Nationalist who opened the ceremonies at the Ponce Cemetery by requesting one minute of silence in memory of the Nationalist dead.

(6) Remarks Made

FEDERICO TIJOLS made a few remarks including a statement, which translated into English reads as follows:

"At least these fell in defense of their fatherland and not in Korea."

(7) Activities in Connection With Meeting

Following Mass and the ceremony at Ponce Cemetery, the group proceeded to Marina Street, corner of Aurora Street in Ponce (the site of the armed encounter between Insular Police and Nationalists on March 21, 1937), stood there for a moment, and then disbanded in an orderly manner.

f. "Betances Day" Ceremony
April 8, 1951

(1). Date and Place

April 8, 1951, at the monument to Dr. RAMON EMETERIO BETANCES in the public square at Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico.

(2) Character and Purpose

The occasion was the annual Nationalist celebration of the anniversary of Dr. RAMON EMETERIO BETANCES,

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nineteenth century Puerto Rican independence leader. Information concerning this gathering was provided by the Internal Security Bureau of the Insular Police.

(3) Attendance

Eleven persons.

(4) Identity of Participants

RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ
(President, NPPR Municipal Board,
Mayaguez, Puerto Rico)

ZORAIDA CANCEL
Mayaguez, Puerto Rico

ANTONIO MORENO
Mayaguez, Puerto Rico

AIDA FELICIANO
Mayaguez, Puerto Rico

MIGUEL A. RUIZ ALICEA
Mayaguez, Puerto Rico

JUANITA R. DE FELICIANO
Mayaguez, Puerto Rico

IRVIN FLORES
Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico

KERRY FLORES
Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico

RAFAEL LOPEZ
Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico

EDWIN GARCIA BIENVENIDO
RAMIREZ
Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico

(5) Person in Charge

RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ

(6) Remarks Made

RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ gave a brief eulogy, which is set out below in its English translation:

"BETANCES, we bring these flowers to your resting place to demonstrate again that the ideals for which you struggled remain in our hearts. We have come here to swear again to continue the struggle for your ideal."

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(7) Activities

During the brief ceremony, a Nationalist flag and a floral offering were placed on the monument of BETANCES.

g. "De Diego Day" Ceremonies
April 16, 1951

The following account is taken from a report received from the Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, supplemented by information provided by [] in April, 1951.

(1) Date and Place

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San Juan and Santurce, Puerto Rico,
April 16, 1951.

(2) Character and Purpose

The annual Nationalist celebration of the anniversary of the birth of JOSE DE DIEGO, Puerto Rican independentist, legislator, and poet. The day was divided into morning and afternoon ceremonies.

Morning Ceremonies

Morning ceremonies included:

- 6:00 A. M. - Mass at San Juan Cathedral,
- 8:00 A. M. - Assembling at Plaza Colon.
- 8:20 A. M. - Procession to San Juan Cathedral
- 8:30 A. M. - Mass at San Juan Cathedral
- 9:00 A. M. - Procession to San Juan Cemetery

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9:10 A. M. - Ceremonies at San Juan Cemetery

9:40 A. M. - Procession to Plaza Colon, San Juan

10:15 A. M. - Adjournment

Afternoon Ceremonies

Afternoon ceremonies included:

1:00 P. M. - Assembling at Church of Carmen, Barrio Obrero, Santurce

1:30 P. M. - Mass at Church of Carmen

2:20 P. M. - Procession to Santurce Municipal Cemetery

2:45 P. M. - Ceremony at Santurce Municipal Cemetery

3:00 P. M. - Procession to Plaza Barcelo, Santurce

3:30 P. M. - Dispersal

(3) Attendance

Maximum attendance observed at any time during the day's ceremonies was seventy-seven persons.

(4) Identity of Participants

Morning Ceremonies

6:00 A. M. Mass

PEDRO GONZALEZ BOULLERCI
JUANITA GONZALEZ BOULLERCI

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JUAN ALAMO DIAZ
GERMANA BILBAO DE ALAMO
BUENAVENTURA RODRIGUEZ
INOCENCIO LAGARE
LAURA MEDINA
VENERANDA RIVERA

8:20 A. M. Procession

FELIX MATOS
BUENAVENTURA RODRIGUEZ
LUIS GONZALO MAURY RUIZ
VENERANDA RIVERA
GABINO BRUNO ORTEGA
JUAN GONZALEZ SOTOMAYOR
JUANITA GONZALEZ SOTOMAYOR
GLADYS TORRESOLA
ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET
JOSE ACOSTA VEGA
> JOVINO RODRIGUEZ
LAURA MEDINA
JUANA A. MILLS
ENRIQUE AYOROA ABREU
AGUSTIN MALDONADO
GASPAR ENCARNACION SANTANA
INOCENCIO LAGARE
/ JUANITA GONZALEZ BOULLERCI
MARIANO LAFONTAINE
FERNANDEZ FUENTES FIGUEROA
/ FELIX FELICIANO MORALES
ABDONSO SOTOMAYOR
ANGEL SANTIAGO LOPEZ
VICTOR CARRERAS
DOMINGO ZAMBRANA
JOSE MOYA
DR. MANUEL GARCIA ESTRADA
ISABEL GARCIA DE GARCIA ESTRADA
VICTOR ANGLERO
JOSE ARIAS

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Afternoon Ceremonies

FELIX MATOS
BUENAVENTURA RODRIGUEZ
VENERANDA RIVERA
JUAN GONZALEZ SOTOMAYOR
GLADYS TORRESOLA
ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET
JOSE ACOSTA VEGA
LAURA MEDINA
JUANA A. MILLS
GASPAR ENCARNACION SANTANA
INOCENCIO LAGARE
JUANITA GONZALEZ BOULLERCI
FELIX FELICIANO MORALES
ANGEL SANTIAGO LOPEZ
VICTOR CARRERAS
VICTOR ANGLERO
JOSE CRUZ ESTRADA
ALEJANDRO RUIZ PEREZ
FRANCISCO AULET
NELLY TIRADO DE ROSADO
PRUDENCIO CRUZ ESTRADA
RUBEN DARIO REYES

[] advised that the rest of the individuals who participated in these ceremonies appeared to be relatives of deceased Nationalists.

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(5) Persons in Charge

[] advised that no particular individual appeared to be in charge of the group which assembled for the 6:00 A. M. Mass.

Informant advised that BUENAVENTURA RODRIGUEZ LUGO appeared to be in charge of the Nationalist group at the Plaza Colon assembling point at 8:00 A. M.

[] stated that RODRIGUEZ LUGO, aided by JUANA MILLS and VENERANDA RIVERA, organized the marchers for the afternoon procession.

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[] pointed out that JUANA MILLS had made arrangements for the newspaper publicity prior to April 16, 1951, announcing the NPPR assembly point.

Informant stated that RODRIGUEZ LUGO was assisted by the following individuals in organizing the 8:20 A. M. procession:

AGUSTIN MALDONADO, veteran b2
Nationalist leader in the Rio b7D
Piedras, Puerto Rico, area.

GASPAR ENCARNACION SANTANA, a
Nationalist lawyer and veteran
party orator.

[] stated that VICTOR ANGLERO, of Santurce, Puerto Rico, led the morning and afternoon processions, bearing the Nationalist flag.

(6) Remarks Made

No speeches were given during the ceremonies on April 16, 1951. At 10:15 A. M. prior to the dispersal of the Nationalist group at Plaza Colon, GASPAR ENCARNACION SANTANA announced that they would meet again at the Church of Carmen that day to "glorify the patriots who died for the fatherland".

.During the ceremonies at 9:10 A. M. at San Juan Cemetery and in the afternoon at Santurce Municipal Cemetery, the assembled Nationalists placed floral wreaths on the tombs of the deceased Nationalists. The day's ceremonies were completed without incident.

Insular Police and informants reported no Nationalist celebration on June 11, 1951 (Nationalist Flag Day) in any part of the Island of Puerto Rico.

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~~SECRET~~3. "Estudiantinas"

Reports from Insular Police and informants for several years prior to the Nationalist uprising of October, 1950, reveal the occasional public appearance of small Nationalist groups known as "Estudiantinas" (English translation--parties of students who go around playing various musical instruments). When this term is applied by the NPPR, it refers to groups of Nationalists who travel from town to town in Puerto Rico, accompanied by a small group of musicians, stopping on street corners or in stores and soliciting funds from the assembled audience while the musicians entertain.

An example of a Nationalist "Estudiantina" is provided in the following summarization of a report of [redacted] Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, dated February 28, 1950:

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On January 21, 1950, a procession of twelve Nationalists from Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, was observed in the streets of San Sebastian, Puerto Rico. The procession, led by JACINTO RIVERA PEREZ, Vice President of the NPPR, included one NPPR Cadet in uniform, carrying a Nationalist flag. The group, accompanied by a band of stringed instruments traversed the streets of San Sebastian where they solicited funds for the NPPR. Two placards were carried by the group. They read--"Contribute to Exterminate the Yankee Despotism in Our Country" and "As Good Puerto Ricans Help Your Brothers in Prison" (referring to Nationalists serving sentences for violation of the Selective Service Act).

4. Private Meetingsa. Types

*General Assemblies

National Board Meetings

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Municipal Board Meetings

Special Meetings of Officers

*Drilling of Cadet Organization

Conspiratorial Meetings
Preparatory to Acts of
Violence

Mobilization and Rendezvous
for Immediate Acts of Violence

The drilling of companies of the Cadet Organization and meetings for the purpose of firearms practice have been held by the NPPR for the respective purposes of presenting a public display of strength and for the clandestine development of true armed strength by the Party. Meetings of these types are tabulated in Section C. Cadet Organization, 7-a-(5)-(b) and (c).

Meetings of the type marked with an asterisk in the list above have permitted public observation to the following extent:

The general assemblies are held in a large rented meeting hall and are attended by many members of the NPPR. Security measures by the NPPR have not been completely successful in preventing observation of the proceedings by the Insular Police and curious spectators.

Drilling of Cadet companies, although conducted as a rule at night and in sequestered spots, has of necessity been conducted on highways or open fields.

b. National (General) Assemblies

(1) Information Concerning

The NPPR Constitution, Chapter I, Article 1, reflects that the NPPR shall be composed of:

The National Assemblies
(Commonly referred to as "General Assemblies")

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The National Boards

The Municipal Boards

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Information concerning General Assemblies, the National Board, and the Municipal Boards of the NPPR is condensed from pertinent portions of the NPPR Constitution, supplemented by information from Insular Police reports, from Confidential Informants [redacted] and from available NPPR documentary material seized by Insular Police following the Nationalist revolt of October, 1950.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES

Function:

To elect national officers and make resolutions concerning policy.

Special National Assemblies may be called by request of ten or more legally constituted Municipal Boards or at any time by the National Board. During the past two years there have been no special assemblies; the regular annual assemblies of 1948 and 1949 were held on December 19, 1948, and December 18, 1949, at San Juan and Arecibo, Puerto Rico, respectively. No National Assembly has been reported since the latter date.

Composition:

The Assembly is composed of members of the National Board plus two elected members and two alternate delegates from each Municipal Board.

Confidential Informant [redacted] has advised that the two delegates and two alternates from the Municipal Boards can be personally chosen by the President of the Municipal Board, who may include himself as one of the delegates.

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Preparations:

The Secretary General of the NPPR communicates, usually by form letter, with Municipal Board Presidents in Puerto Rico announcing the date and place which has been chosen for the Assembly and instructing Municipal Board Presidents to certify to the National Board two delegates and two alternates from the Municipal Board to the Assembly. Municipal Board Presidents are instructed to submit to the Secretary General whatever resolutions they intend to present to the Assembly. The financial quota to be levied on the Municipal Board to defray expenses of the Assembly is stipulated.

Procedure:

The following material concerning general procedure at the Assemblies is summarized from available reports of this type of meeting;

Speeches by NPPR leaders and orators.

The reading of telegrams of congratulations or other special features.

The naming of committees for the Assembly (Resolutions Committee; Finance Committee; Nominations Committee; Credentials Committee)

Election of new national officers

Reports by committees and national officers

(2) General Assembly 1948

Highlights of this meeting, from information reflected in the report of [redacted] Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, dated December 20, 1948, follow:

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Date and Place:

December 19, 1948, at Ateneo
Puertorriqueno, (Puerto Rican
Atheneum) San Juan, Puerto Rico

Attendance:

About three hundred and fifty NPPR members.

Person in Charge:

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

Special Features:

The presentation and eulogy of five NPPR
violators of the Selective Service Act of 1948.

Party Directorate Elected:

President - PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

Vice President - JACINTO RIVERA PEREZ

Treasurer General - JULIO DE SANTIAGO

Secretary General - JULIO RAMON DEL RIO

Secretary of Foreign Affairs - JUAN JUARBE y JUARBE

Special Resolutions:

A message to be directed to the Secretary of the
United Nations asking for immediate removal of the "forces
of occupation" that the "Empire of the United States" main-
tains in Puerto Rico.

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(3) General Assembly 1949

Highlights of this meeting, as reported by ☐
in December, 1949, follow:

Date and Place:

December 18, 1949, at the Navas Theater,
Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

Attendance:

About five hundred NPPR members.

Person in Charge:

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

Highlights of Speeches:

In his closing address, ALBIZU CAMPOS asked the assembled members to give an oath, with right hand raised, to sacrifice their lives and fortunes for the cause...to die for the (Nationalist) movement which must continue "over the bones of ALBIZU CAMPOS".

Party Directorate Elected:

President - PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

Vice President - JACINTO RIVERA PEREZ

Treasurer General - RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO

Secretary General - FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI

Secretary of Foreign Affairs - JUAN JUARBE y JUARBE

No resolutions were passed.

During December, 1950, when an annual assembly might have been expected the executive officers and many of

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the other Party leaders and active members were incarcerated. No reports have been received from Insular Police, informants, or other sources which reveal plans for a General Assembly in the near future.

C. National Board Meetings

(1) Date and Place

Convoked by Secretary General of the NPPR at Party Headquarters. Meetings of the National Board are held as often as considered necessary by the Party Directorate. ALBIZU CAMPOS has called certain members of the National Board to confer with him at various occasions without summoning the entire Board.

According to [] National Board meetings since 1948 have occurred on the following dates--(all Sundays).

November 21, 1948

February 20, 1949

April 10, 1949

July 10, 1949

September 27, 1949

January 15, 1950

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(2) Function

The function of the National Board is to carry on the official functions of the Party (planning fund raising campaigns, propaganda campaigns, and consideration of policy) in the interim between meetings of the General Assembly.

Confidential Informant [] and other informants have indicated that National Board delegates from the seven districts in Puerto Rico carry instructions, secured in the National Board meetings, back to the Municipal Board Presidents in their districts.

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(3) Composition

The National Board of the NPPR is composed of the Party Directorate (President, Vice President, Treasurer General, Secretary General, and Secretary of Foreign Affairs) plus two delegates from each of the seven Senatorial districts into which the Island of Puerto Rico is divided. These individuals are expected to attend every meeting of the National Board.

National Board meetings in 1949 and on January 15, 1950, are reported to have varied from normal procedure in that attendance had included many Municipal Board officers. Their inclusion in the meetings reportedly resulted from the fact that the raising of funds to keep the Party solvent had been a major issue with the National Board and had demanded island-wide cooperation during this period.

(4) Person in Charge

The President of the NPPR (PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS)

(5) Procedure

Roll call

Discussion of minutes of previous meetings

Approval of minutes

Report of the President of the NPPR and his statements on policy

Other business

A composite of highlights of discussion at National Board meetings appears below:

Plans for organizing new
Municipal Boards

Plans for fund raising campaigns

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Plans for the next annual commemorative day.

Identification of forces working against the NPPR and plans for propaganda campaign to neutralize them.

Dereliction of duty on the part of certain Party members and disciplinary action planned.

Propaganda campaigns based on NPPR basic policy and doctrine.

Plans for increasing membership of the Cadet organization.

NOTE: No information has been received to the effect that the National Board, sitting as a body, has drawn up plans for violent action, though several members of the National Board were personally involved in the uprising of October, 1950.

d. Municipal Board Meetings

(1) Date and Place

According to Confidential Informants [redacted] Municipal Board meetings prior to the Nationalist uprising of 1950 were normally held at weekly or biweekly intervals. b2 The meetings were usually held in the home of the President. b7D or other official of the Municipal Board.

Active Municipal Boards in Puerto Rico in 1950 prior to the uprising are set out below. Municipal Board meetings were held with varying degrees of regularity in these towns during 1950:

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Aguadilla District

Aguada
Aguadilla
Anasco
Hatillo
Isabela
Lares
Maricao
Quebradillas
San Sebastian

Arecibo District

Arecibo
Ciales
Dorado
Morovis
Utua
Vega Alta
Vega Baja

Guayama District

Aguas Buenas
Arroyo
Caguas
Cayey
Guayama
Maunabo

Humacao District

Ceiba
Fajardo
Gurabo
Humacao
Juncos
Loiza
Luquillo
Naguabo
Rio Grande
San Lorenzo
Vieques
Yabucoa

Mayaguez District

Cabo Rojo
Guanica
Mayaguez
Sub-Board, Barrio
Dulces Labios
Sub-Board, Barrio Balboa
Sabana Grande
San German

Ponce District

Adjuntas
Jayuya
Ponce
Santa Isabel

San Juan District

Bayamon
Catano
Hato Rey
Naranjito
Rio Piedras
San Juan
Santurce
Toa Baja

(2) Function

Confidential Informants [redacted]
have reported that Municipal Boards, the basic operating
units of the NPPR, served the following functions:

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To recruit members

To raise funds for Party activities

To conduct propaganda locally

To make arrangements for public
NPPR celebrations falling with-
in their respective districts.

To assist the local Cadet group
financially.

To act, on occasion, as liaison
for messages from the Party
Directorate destined for the
local Cadet groups.

(3) Procedure

Municipal Boards had developed procedure
of a degree of formality commensurate with the numerical
strength of their particular membership.

The procedure of the Santurce, Puerto Rico
Municipal Board is set out below to illustrate typical order
of procedure in large Municipal Board meetings. This order
of procedure was reflected in minutes of the meetings of the
Santurce Municipal Board during 1950:

Call to order

Roll call

Reading of the previous minutes

Correspondence

Report of the President

Report of the Treasurer

Report of the Committees

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Pending matters

General matters

Exchange of impressions

Close of meeting

(4) Business Transacted

The following material is taken from the minutes of meetings of the Santurce Municipal Board for 1950 (seized by Insular Police during the Nationalist uprising of October, 1950) as illustrative of the type of business transacted at Municipal Board meetings:

Report of the President

The President reported on the meeting held in San Juan where matters pertaining to the organization of the Municipal Boards and various activities to be held were discussed.

General Matters

[redacted] a visitor at this meeting) proposed that there be prepared a card or a leaflet containing part of the work and achievements of Nationalism, and to that effect he proposed that a visit be made to the President of the Party so that he can supply a copy of the work of JUARBE y JUARBE and any other material which he believes suitable and he can indicate to us some paragraphs or topics where that work is presented, in order to use it for propaganda and for the diffusion of the Nationalist ideal.

A committee was named to visit the President of the NPPR for this purpose.

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April 10, 1950

Committees were appointed to arrange for the holding of the April 16, 1950, De Diego Day celebration in San Juan.

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[REDACTED]

The Municipal Board President, VIDAL SANTIAGO DIAZ, directed that the Santurce Municipal Board should defray the expenses of the trip of the Cadets of the Republic to the NPPR public meeting at Manati, Puerto Rico, to occur June 11, 1950.

The minutes of the Santurce Municipal Board meetings reflected that business of this Municipal Board dealt almost exclusively with the raising of funds for the support of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President of the Party, for donations to ailing or imprisoned members, and to defray the expenses of propaganda activities.

A review of reports of other Municipal Board meetings throughout the Island of Puerto Rico has revealed a similar character of business transacted therein, with principal emphasis placed on the raising of funds.

Reports of meetings of Municipal Boards prior to the Nationalist uprising of October, 1950, failed to reflect that plans for the uprising were a part of the business of the Municipal Boards. The information secured from Insular Police, informants, and investigation revealed that the planning of the NPPR revolt was handled by an underground organization within the NPPR and that the conspiracy was not generally known to Municipal Board members.

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(5) Private Meetings Subsequent to
October, 1950

No formal meetings of NPPR Municipal Boards were reported from October 30, 1950, to June 30, 1951. Private meetings of some NPPR members and sympathizers during this period were reported as follows:

(a) Aguadilla District

Maricao, Puerto Rico

Information was secured from [redacted]
concerning the following meetings at Maricao, Puerto Rico.

Date and Place

[redacted] at home of [redacted]
located in [redacted] Maricao, Puerto Rico.

Attendance

Fourteen persons.

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Identity of Participants

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Three NPPR members identified:



The remaining individuals were believed by informant to be Nationalist sympathizers from Maricao, Puerto Rico.

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Person in Charge

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[Redacted]

Highlights of Discussion

[Redacted]

Date and place

[Redacted]

Attendance

[Redacted]

Identity of Participants

[Redacted]

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All persons in attendance were said by informant to be residents of the vicinity in which the meeting was held.

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Person in Charge

[redacted]

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Highlights of Discussion

[redacted] person to speak, expressed indignation at the removal of a Nationalist flag from the statue of DE DIEGO in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, on April 16, 1951. He again criticized the proposed constitution for Puerto Rico.

No plans were made for any further meetings.

(b) Mayaguez District

Mayaguez, Puerto Rico

Meetings of Nationalist Sympathizers

Informant [redacted] reported that [redacted] wives and relatives of incarcerated Mayaguez Nationalists met to plan for raising money for the families of the incarcerated Nationalists.

This informant reported in March, 1951, that on [redacted] a small group of Nationalists assembled at [redacted] Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, where they were instructed by [redacted] that police vigilance had made it unsafe for any planned meetings of Nationalist sympathizers.

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Nationalist Meetings

[redacted] reported in January, 1951, that a small group of Nationalists had met briefly [redacted] at the home of [redacted] at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

The following information was received from [redacted] in April, 1951, concerning a Nationalist meeting.

Date and Place of Meeting

[redacted] at the home of [redacted]
[redacted] of Mayaguez Municipal Board.

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Attendance

[Redacted]

Identity of Participants

[Redacted]

b7D

Informant identified all persons present as Nationalists with the exception of [Redacted] who he believed was a member of the Communist Party. b7D

Person in Charge

[Redacted] (who was at that time out on bail awaiting results of appeal of his Insular sentence following the Nationalist uprising).

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Highlights of Discussion

[] instructed those present to attend the public ceremonies of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico (a legally constituted political party in Puerto Rico) on April 16, 1951, during the general Puerto Rican celebration of De Diego Day. No other business was discussed.

Information from [] later in April, 1951, revealed that five of those present at the above meeting, []

[] would participate in an Independence Party of Puerto Rico procession in San Juan on April 16, 1951, in commemoration of De Diego Day.

The following information was received from [] in May, 1951, concerning a Nationalist meeting []

Date and Place

[] at the home of []
[] Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

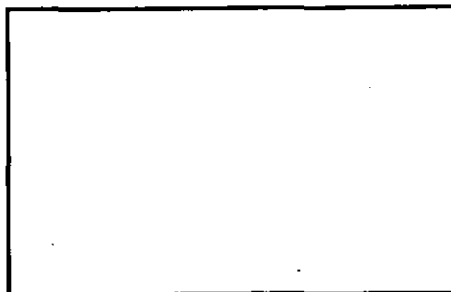
Attendance

Identity of Participants

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b7D
b7C

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Person in Charge



b7D

Highlights of Discussion

Remarks by [redacted] designed to make a martyr out of [redacted] (a Nationalist convicted of participation in the Nationalist uprising). [redacted] alleged [redacted] had been unjustly prosecuted by the authorities. Further remarks [redacted] were designed to bolster the Nationalist morale. No plans were made or discussed.

d. Special Meetings of Officers

Information from Insular Police and informant [redacted] at intervals from 1949 to October, 1950, revealed that it was the practice of RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO, then Treasurer General of the NPPR (now deceased), to make frequent trips throughout the Island of Puerto Rico conducting conferences with officers of the Municipal Boards in an attempt to stimulate fund raising activity on a local level.

b2

b7D

Documentary material seized by Insular Police following the Nationalist uprising reflects it had been the practice of the National Board to summon the Presidents and Secretaries of the Municipal Boards to the Nationalist Party Headquarters at intervals of about six months. Insular Police seized minutes of these meetings following the Nationalist revolt. The minutes revealed that the stated purpose of these special meetings of officers was an

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"exchange of impressions". The minutes revealed that Municipal Board officers gave reports of local NPPR conditions in their respective municipal areas; attempts were made to settle personal differences existing between Nationalists in different localities; dissemination was made of information of general interest to Municipal Board officers; resolutions concerning financial matters were proposed, to be later considered by the National Board and the General Assembly.

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f. Conspiratorial Meetings
Preparatory to Acts of
Violence

According to testimony in pertinent Insular and Federal trials of NPPR members and information from Confidential Informants, the majority of acts of violence by NPPR members prior to the Nationalist uprising of October, 1950, were not the result of specific planning in conspiratorial meetings but consisted of (a) impulsive attacks against public officials by Nationalists imbued with hatred of existing authority in Puerto Rico or (b) encounters between bands of armed Nationalists and members of the Insular Police, wherein police measures taken to uphold the law were met with gun fire.

The same sources reflect that small conspiratorial meetings preceded the following acts of violence:

The assassination of Colonel
FRANCIS RIGGS, Chief of
Insular Police - 1936.

The attempted assassination
of Federal Judge ROBERT A.
COOPER - 1937

Attempted assassination of
Governor BLANTON WINSHIP -
1938.

Conspiratorial Meetings in 1950

Confidential Informant [] has provided the following information concerning conspiratorial meetings of the "Manigua", a Nationalist Party underground movement which had its origin in the cooperative efforts of several veteran revolutionary members of the NPPR after the return of ALBIZU CAMPOS to Puerto Rico in December, 1947. The

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"Manigua" was composed of the leader phase and the "revolutionary phase". Members of the revolutionary phase, also called the "Suicide Squadron", were available for whatever revolutionary acts might be ordered by the leader phase.

DATE	PLACE	PERSON IN CHARGE	OTHER LEADERS PRESENT	REVOLUTIONARY PHASE MEMBERS PRESENT
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DATE	PLACE	PERSON IN CHARGE	OTHER LEADERS PRESENT	REVOLUTIONARY PHASE MEMBERS PRESENT
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DATE	PLACE	PERSON IN CHARGE	OTHER LEADERS PRESENT	REVOLUTIONARY PHASE MEMBERS PRESENT
------	-------	------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------------------

--

[] provided the following information concerning the subjects discussed and the activities in connection with these meetings.

b2
b7D

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED

ACTIVITY

[] meeting - How to secure funds for purchase of additional weapons.

Firearms practice.

[] meeting - [] proposed to all present the use of force for the overthrow of the U. S. Government in Puerto Rico by overthrowing the Insular Government; discussed the use of weapons for this purpose.

Firearms practice with Sub-machine gun, .45 caliber pistols, and practice grenades.

About [] Plans to counter attack during the NPPR public celebration March 21, 1950, if police attacked the Nationalist parade on that date. Planned: destruction of police radio and local telegraph facilities as first step in counter-attack.

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SUBJECTS DISCUSSED

About [REDACTED]

ACTIVITIES

Prepared several fragmentation bombs [REDACTED]

Attack not made.

[REDACTED]
to assassinate U. S. Congress-
man FRED CRAWFORD, who was
then in Ponce, P. R. Other
revolutionary phase members
were alerted for defense in
case of counter attack by
authorities.

[REDACTED] advised that to the best of his knowledge
no meetings of the revolutionary phase occurred from April,
1950, until the time of the Nationalist uprising, when
revolutionary phase members were alerted in the widespread
mobilization of NPPR members.

Conspiratorial Meetings in
New York City prior to
attempted assassination of
President TRUMAN

On November 1, 1950, OSCAR COLLAZO and GRISELIO
TORRESOLA, members of the New York City Board of the NPPR
attacked presidential guards at Blair House, Washington,
D. C., in an attempt to assassinate Honorable HARRY S.
TRUMAN, President of the United States.

On November 2, 1950, COLLAZO, the survivor of
the counter attack which was made by presidential guards
made a statement to United States Secret Service Special
Agent [REDACTED] and Detective Sergeant [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington,
D. C., in which he stated that the plot to kill President

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TRUMAN had been devised by TORRESOLA and himself in a meeting together on the night of October 30, 1950, after hearing of the Nationalist uprising which was in progress in Puerto Rico. COLLAZO disclaimed involvement by any other NPPR member or official and stated that he and TORRESOLA had acted without instructions in a plot entirely devised and put into effect by themselves over the period October 30 to November 1, 1950.

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g. Mobilization and Rendezvous
for Violence

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A series of over two dozen meetings of NPPR members in groups ranging in size from two to twenty-two individuals, occurring from October 27 to October 31, 1950, comprises the outstanding example of mobilization and rendezvous for violence in the history of the NPPR. Resulting from these meetings, a series of acts of violence occurred in Puerto Rico October 30, 31, 1950, referred to as the Nationalist uprising.

An incident which occurred on the night of October 26-27, 1950, in Santurce, Puerto Rico, is described below in view of its causative significance in relation to the Nationalist uprising.

(1) Martin Pena Incident
October 26-27, 1950

A state of emergency arose for the NPPR on October 27, 1950, when several armed members of the NPPR were arrested by Insular Police at Martin Pena Bridge, Santurce, Puerto Rico, during the return trip of these Nationalists from an NPPR public meeting at Fajardo, Puerto Rico, on the night of October 26-27, 1950. Insular Police confiscated firearms and explosives which had been in their possession.

The consensus of witnesses and informants has been that a growing expectation of arrest and search was felt by NPPR members throughout Puerto Rico on October 27, 1950, as a result of this incident and that this feeling was greatly increased on October 28, 1950, following the search by Insular Police of the house of MELITON MUNIZ SANTOS, President of the NPPR Municipal Board, Ponce, Puerto Rico.

The assumed emergency brought small groups of NPPR members together in their respective towns in Puerto Rico to decide upon a course of action. Informants reported that most of these voluntarily mobilized groups dissolved with no course of action decided upon.

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<u>Resendezvous</u>	<u>Leader</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Number Assembled</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Resultant Activity</u>
Arecibo, P. R. (home of [redacted] morning.	[redacted]	Personal contact	[redacted]	To consult with NPPR leaders in San Juan and Rio Piedras regarding Martin Pena incident of previous night; plan course of action.	[redacted] to San Juan and Rio Piedras by hired car.
Arecibo, P. R. (home of [redacted] A.M. and P. M.	[redacted]	Personal contact and messenger	[redacted]	Planning action	
Utuaado, 7:30 P. M.	[redacted]	Personal contact	[redacted]	Secure information on plan of action (?)	Trip to Arecibo (home of [redacted] Sr.) to San Juan, Rio Piedras, and return.
October 28, 1950					
Arecibo, P.R. ([redacted] home)	[redacted]	Messenger 10:00 A. M.	[redacted]	Preparations for attack (?)	Making of incendiary bombs; readying weapons.

b7D

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Arecibo, P. R.
(home)

[]

[]

Contact

[]

Carry instructions
(?)

Trip to Utuado, P. R.

[]

b7D

Ponce, P. R.

[]

Personal contact 22
and messenger

Discuss police
search of home of
MELITON MUNIZ in
Ponce that day and
arrange for trans-
fer of weapons to
secure location.

Collection of National-
ists in Ponce, trans-
fer by auto to Penuelas,
P. R.

Penuelas, P. R. (home
of Mrs. TOMASA MUNIZ)

GUILLERMO
GONZALEZ
UBIDES

Assumed command 22
of group as-
sembled by
PEDROSA (same
group
above)

Prepare to resist
arrest or search
by police.

Making of incendiary
bombs.

Arecibo, P. R.
(home)

[]

[]

Group retained
over night

[]

Prepare for attack
against Insular
Police Station,
Arecibo 10-30-50;
orders received from
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS (?)

Making incendiary bombs;
reloading weapons.

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Mayaguez, P. R.

[]

Personal contact [] (?)

Secure ammunition; Trip by rented car;
discuss plans (?)

[]

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Mayaguez, P. R.

Messenger

Organize resistance to arrest; plan attack (?)

Making incendiary bombs

Naranjito, P. R.
7:30 P. M.

Personal contact

Secure weapons and plans (?)

Trip by public car to Rio Piedras to contact

b7D

Penuelas, P. R. (home of Mrs. TOMASA MUNIZ)

GUILLERMO GONZALEZ UBIDES

Group retained there overnight 22

Prepare to resist arrest; leaders plan deployment of forces

Making incendiary bombs.

Rio Piedras, P. R.
(home of)

Personal contact

1:00 A. M., Mayaguez
(Cajobas Hill)

RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ

Personal contact and messenger 16

Plan to avoid arrest, Consideration of plan to attack police

Preparation of incendiary bombs

Larger group, equipped with bombs and firearms to be taken to Ponce. Attack vs. police planned (?)

Smaller group remained awaiting transportation. Insular police discovered group about 4:00 A.M. while proceeding to search home of Mrs. TOMASA MUNIZ. Nationalists

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opened fire in the first fighting of the uprising ("Penuelas incident").

Note: The following meetings occurred subsequent to early morning radio broadcast news of Penuelas attack.

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[redacted] Messenger and personal contact [redacted]

Orders [redacted] to seize police headquarters at Naranjito.

Distribution of weapons; commandeering of bus; attack on Insular Police Station, Naranjito, 12:50 PM

[redacted] Group already assembled.

Arrange attack on Insular Police Station, Arecibo

Selection of six attackers.

Attack Insular Police Station, Arecibo, 10:30 A. M. by chosen members; rest of group hid in hills.

222

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Mayaguez (Cajobas Hill)	RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ	Messengers and voluntary ap- pearance	23	Prepare assault on police and govern- ment offices in Mayaguez.	Making of incend- iaries; no other action by group as a whole.
About 9:00, A. M. Jayuya (home of BLANCA CANALES TORRESOLA)	ELIO TORRESOLA ROURA and BLANCA CANALES	Messenger	22	Orders from ELIO (gradu- TORRESOLA to ally as- attack Insular sembled) Police Station, Jayuya.	Distribution of weapons; Jayuya attack begun 11:45 A. M.
Rio Piedras (home of [redacted])	[redacted]	Personal contact [redacted]	[redacted]	Ordered to return to Juncos and take National Guard Post there (?).	One returned to Juncos but sur- rendered to Insular Police.
Ponce, P. R., 9:00 A. M.	[redacted]	Personal contact [redacted]	[redacted]	Proceed by auto to Adjuntas (?).	Stopped in Ponce by Corporal AURELIO MIRANDA, Insular Police; Corporal MIRANDA killed.
Rio Piedras(A. M.)	[redacted]	Phone calls to Rio Piedras Nationalists	?	Ordered to arm and wait for instructions.	No indication of participation by persons alerted.

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Rio Piedras (home of [redacted])

Personal contact

[redacted] Plan attack on Governor's Palace, San Juan (?).

Trip by auto to San Juan; attack on Governor's Palace 12:00 Noon.

San Juan (12:30 P. M.)

Personal contact

[redacted] Create diversion while Governor's Palace being attacked (?).

One member of group fired at Insular Police near General Post Office, San Juan (Post Office incident").

[redacted] Voluntarily assembled (?)

[redacted] Voluntary body guard for ALBIZU (?).

Threw bombs and shot pistols 12:20 P. M. and occasionally thereafter, at Insular Police officers conducting surveillance of Party headquarters.

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Utuaado (home of [redacted]
[redacted] at 11:00 A. M.)

Messenger
10-29-50

[redacted] Distribute weapons 11:30 A. M.
and arrange attack attack on U. S.
on U. S. Post Post Office fel-
Office and Insular lowed by [redacted]
Police Station, [redacted]
Utuaado.

subsequent shoot-
ing from there at
Insular Police
Station.

12:30 A. M., Mayaguez,
[redacted]

[redacted] Personal contact

Maneuver to
attack police.

Fired upon and
wounded police
patrol of three.

2:30 A. M., Mayaguez
[redacted]

?

?

Maneuver to
attack police.

Fired upon
police patrol.

1:30 P. M., Santurce
[redacted]

?

?

Attack U. S. Post
Office, Barrio
Obrero.

Fired on Post
Office, Barrio
Obrero, from
passing taxi.

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4:00 P. M., Santurce, P. R. VIDAL SANTIAGO ?
(barber shop of VIDAL DIAZ
SANTIAGO DIAZ, Barrio Obrero)

Resist arrest

Prolonged barrage of shots from barber shop against Insular Police and National Guardsmen. SANTIAGO captured.

Official positions held by leaders mentioned in above chart at the time of the uprising are shown below:

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
President of NPPR

TOMAS LOPEZ DE VICTORIA
Colonel of Cadets and leader of Nationalist underground

BLANCA CANALES TORRESOLA
woman member of NPPR at Jayuya, P. R.

JOSE ANTONIO NEGRON RODRIGUEZ
President of Naranjito Municipal Board, NPPR

RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ
President of Mayaguez Municipal Board, NPPR, and member of National Board from Mayaguez District

RAMON PEDROSA
Captain of Cadets, Ponce, P. R.

HERIBERTO CASTRO
Captain of Cadets, Utuado, P. R.

VIDAL SANTIAGO DIAZ
President of Santurce Municipal Board, NPPR

RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO
Treasurer-General of NPPR and Commander-in-Chief of Nationalist Army

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DAMIAN TORRES ACEVEDO
President of Utuado
Municipal Board, NPPR and
member of National Board

GUILLERMO GONZALEZ UBIDES
A leader in the Nationalist
underground (the Manigua)

ELIO TORRESOLA ROURA
Delegate to National Board
from Ponce District

JOSE ANTONIO VELEZ LUGO
Captain of Cadets.
Mayaguez, P. R.

JUAN JACA HERNANDEZ
Cadet Captain
Arecibo, P. R.

The chart above is not inclusive of certain individual acts of violence during the Nationalist uprising. Groups which were assembled as of October 30, 1950, either surrendered to Insular Police or were captured by them in a period of a few days following the Nationalist uprising.

h. Spiritualist Meetings

The following information is appended to call attention to the use of "spiritualist" sessions as a cover for Nationalist underground meetings. Small meetings of "espiritistas" (federation of theosophists and spiritualists) in Puerto Rico are frequent throughout the rural as well as the urban areas. Despite the comparative secrecy of their proceedings, these meetings, because of their frequency, do not tend to arouse particular comment in the areas where they occur. The use of this fortuitous cover by leaders of the Nationalist underground group known as the Manigua for the development of their organization and the initiation of new members is described below:

In February, 1949, Confidential Informant reported that JUAN JACA HERNANDEZ, Captain of Cadets at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, had begun testing the courage and loyalty of NPPR members by "spiritualist sessions".

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[redacted] a resident of San German, Puerto Rico, informed Insular Police officers in January, 1951, that he belonged to the "espiritista" cult and that in 1949 the Nationalists [redacted]

[redacted] used part of a building belonging to him in San German, Puerto Rico, for "spiritualist" sessions. [redacted] stated that these sessions at first involved only [redacted] participated with them. He stated, however, that [redacted] in these sessions [redacted] began to bring additional Nationalists from various parts of the Island of Puerto Rico to attend [redacted] stated that he later was able to observe [redacted] brought black robes with him, apparently to be used at the meetings.

b7C

Confidential Informant [redacted] has identified meetings led by [redacted] on the property of [redacted] as initiations of new members of the "revolutionary phase" of Manigua in which TOMAS LOPEZ DE VICTORIA and other leaders of the Manigua disguised themselves in black robes and conducted an elaborate initiation ceremony, including the use of torture to test the courage of the chosen candidates. [redacted] that certain ritualistic symbols, including a wooden cross resembling that used by the Rosicrucian Order were displayed in the initiation room, though no attempt was made to conduct a spiritualist session as such.

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Investigation following the Nationalist uprising revealed that Nationalist initiations had also been conducted under "spiritualist" cover near Ponce, Puerto Rico, in 1949 and 1950.

b7D

On November 20, 1950, [redacted] RAMON ROBLES, who was killed on October 30, 1950, in the Nationalist attack on the Arecibo Police Station, told Bureau Agents [redacted] [redacted] been aware on October 29, 1950, that a large number of armed individuals were collected at the home of [redacted], which was near their home. She stated, however that neither she nor her husband had attached any importance to this gathering as there had been previous meetings at the [redacted] home thought to be of the "spiritualist" type.

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G. VIOLENCE AND REPORTED PLANS THEREFOR

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G. VIOLENCE AND REPORTED PLANS THEREFOR

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G. VIOLENCE AND REPORTED PLANS THEREFOR

1. Chronology of NPPR Acts of
Violence 1932 through June, 1951

The following chronology has been prepared from information appearing in the records of:

- (1). Insular courts in Puerto Rico
- (2). Federal courts in Puerto Rico
- (3). Information from Office of Governor of Puerto Rico
- (4). Reports by Insular Police of Puerto Rico
- (5). Results of investigation by United States Secret Service, Treasury Department
- (6). Results of investigation by Federal Bureau of Investigation
- (7). Other Sources

Sources of the information set out below are shown by numbers in parentheses following each item:

<u>ITEM NO.</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>ACT OF VIOLENCE</u>
-1-	4-16-32	San Juan, P. R.	March of a Nationalist mob incited by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, NPPR President, to Capitol Building, San Juan, P. R., while Puerto Rican Legislature was in session. Alleged purpose: To hang legislators who supported legislation to adopt the flag used by the NPPR as

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<u>ITEM NO.</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>ACT OF VIOLENCE</u>
			the Puerto Rican flag. The assault failed when the Capitol stairway collapsed, killing one Nationalist and injuring twelve other persons. (1) (4)
-2-	6-15-32	San Juan, P. R.	Assault on EMILIO DEL TORO, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Puerto Rico by Nationalist LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ. (2)
-3-	1935 (1-1; 7-4; 7-26; 8-4; 8-21)	San Juan, P. R.	Bombing of public buildings (National City Bank, U. S. Post Offices, U. S. Government project, Puerto Rico Telephone Company, Insular Police Station, Barrio Obispo). Insular Police investigation of these bombings indicated that the NPPR had been responsible, though no positive proof could be obtained. (4)
-4-	10-24-35	RIO PIEDRAS, P. R.	Attack with firearms and bombs against Insular Police who attempted to arrest armed Nationalists who were cruising in an automobile on campus of University of P. R., in Rio Piedras. The National-

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<u>ITEM NO.</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>ACT OF VIOLENCE</u>
			ist group was allegedly preparing to attack an anti-ALBIZU meeting of students at the University of P. R. The NPPR refers to this armed encounter with Insular Police as the "Rio Piedras Massacre". (1) (4)
-5-	1-26-36	Utuado, P.R.	The Nationalist, LUIS CRUZ PEREZ, wounded Chief of Police FRANCISCO VELEZ ORTIZ and Policeman MANUEL BARRIOTE while the police were attempting to disarm CRUZ. (3)
-6-	2-23-36	San Juan, P. R.	Nationalists, HIRAM ROSADO and ELIAS BEAUCHAMP, assassinated Colonel ELISHA FRANCIS RIGGS, Chief of Insular Police of P. R. (4)
-7-	2-23-36	Utuado, P.R.	Nationalist, ANGEL MARIO MARTINEZ, attempted to assassinate Police Chief FRANCISCO VELEZ ORTIZ.(4)

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<u>ITEM NO.</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>ACT OF VIOLENCE</u>
-8-	5-28-36	San Juan, P. R.	Nationalist, GUILLERMO VAZQUEZ, fired upon and wounded Insular Policeman ANTONIO BARRERO. (3)
-9-	10-25-36	Mayaguez, P. R.	Nationalist, DOMINGO SALTARI CRESPO, fired upon and wounded SANTIAGO IGLESIAS, Resident Commissioner of P. R., while the latter was making a public speech. (3) (4)
-10-	3-21-37	Ponce, P. R.	A large group of Nationalist Cadets (the military arm of NPPR) began to parade in the streets of Ponce, P. R., without a permit. Insular Police, attempting to halt the parade, were fired upon; shots were exchanged between Insular Police and NPPR members, which resulted in death of nineteen persons and the wounding of about one hundred persons. The NPPR refers to this encounter as the "Ponce Massacre". (4)
-11-	6-8-37	San Juan, P. R.	Ten Nationalists attempted to assassinate Federal Judge ROBERT A. COOPER by setting up a road block and pouring shots into his

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<u>ITEM NO.</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>ACT OF VIOLENCE</u>
			car. (Judge COOPER had imposed a Federal sentence on PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President of NPPR). (2)
-12-	7-25-38	Ponce, P.R.	Six Nationalists fired from a crowd in an attempt to assassinate Honorable ELANTON WINSHIP, then Governor of Puerto Rico. Colonel LUIS A. IRIZARRY, of the Puerto Rican National Guard was killed and eleven official guests were wounded. (1) (4)
-13-	7-25-49	Guanica, P. R.	The Nationalist, RUFINO ROLON MARRERO, assaulted a police photographer at an NPPR public meeting. (4) (6)

NOTE: Accidental discharge of Nationalist weapons on occasions during the period 1948-1950 resulted in the death of one bystander (a small girl) and the wounding of at least two Nationalists. (6)

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OCTOBER 30 - NOVEMBER 2, 1950

PLACES - Puerto Rico
Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONALIST UPRISING

A series of shooting and bombing attacks by Nationalists in Puerto Rico, beginning at 4:00 A. M., October 30, 1950, and continuing through November 2, 1950, resulted in the death of sixteen Nationalists, seven Insular Policemen, one member of Puerto Rican National Guard, and six bystanders and the wounding of ten Nationalists, twenty-five Insular Policemen, six members of Puerto Rican National Guard, and ten bystanders.

In Washington, D. C.

The attempted assassination of Honorable HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States, on November 1, 1950.

Individual incidents of violence during the Nationalist uprising are set out below:

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OCTOBER 30, 1950

<u>ITEM NO.</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>ACT OF VIOLENCE</u>
-14-	About 4 A.M.	Penuelas, P. R.	Nationalists fired upon Insular Police who were conducting search for Nationalist weapons. Seven policemen wounded.
-15-	About 9 A. M.	Ponce, P.R.	Nationalists killed an Insular Policeman who halted them for questioning.
-16-	10:30 A. M.	Arecibo, P.R.	Six Nationalists attacked Insular Police Station, Arecibo, killing three police- men and injuring others.
-17-	11:30 A. M.	Utuado, P.R.	Nationalists began attack during which a fireman was killed, a policeman wounded, and the U. S. Post Office and Insular Police Station in Utuado damaged.
-18-	11:45 A. M.	Jayuya, P. R.	Nationalists began attack in which Insular Police Station, U. S. Post Office and several other buildings in Jayuya were damaged or destroyed, an Insular Policeman was killed and others wounded. The town of Jayuya was held by Nationalists until October 31, 1950.

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<u>ITEM NO.</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>ACT OF VIOLENCE</u>
-19-	12 M	San Juan, P. R.	Nationalists attacked the Governor's Palace (La Fortaleza), San Juan, in an attempt to assassinate Honorable LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, Governor of Puerto Rico. Three Insular Policemen were wounded in the attack.
-20-	12:20 P.M.	San Juan, P. R.	Nationalists within the Nationalist Party Headquarters at 156 Sol Street, San Juan, threw bombs at Insular Police car standing in front of NPPR Headquarters and opened fire with firearms.
-21-	12:30 P. M.	San Juan in the plaza (public square) adjoin- ing U.S. Post Office	One of a group of four Nationalists fired on Insular Policemen. One policeman and four civilians were wounded.
-22-	12:30 P. M.	Ponce, P. R.	A police patrol was fired upon by one Nationalist.
-23-	12:50 P. M.	Naranjito, P. R.	A group of Nationalists attacked Insular Police Station at Naranjito.

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OCTOBER 31, 1950

<u>ITEM NO.</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>ACT OF VIOLENCE</u>
-24-	12:30 A. M.	Mayaguez, P. R.	Insular Police patrol was fired upon by Nationalists; three policemen and one civilian were wounded.
-25-	12:30 A. M.	Santurce, P. R.	An Insular Policeman guarding the residence of the Attorney General of Puerto Rico was wounded by a shot from an unknown assailant.
-26-	1:00 A.M	Utuaado, P. R.	Nationalists attacked Insular Police and Puerto Rican National Guardsmen who were bringing in Nationalist prisoners; a National Guardsman and Insular Policeman were killed and others were wounded.
-27-	2:30 A. M.	Mayaguez, P. R.	A police patrol was fired upon.
-28-	3:00 A. M.	San Juan, P. R.	Shots were fired from NPPR Headquarters, 156 Sol Street, at a policeman who was standing outside the NPPR Headquarters.

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<u>ITEM NO.</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>ACT OF VIOLENCE</u>
-29-	3:45 A.M.	Mayaguez, P. R.	Insular Police patrol was fired upon by a Nationalist.
-30-	Early A. M.	Jayuya, P. R.	The Puerto Rican National Guard and the Insular Police of Puerto Rico invested and entered the town of Jayuya. A few Nationalists met the authorities with gunfire; several Insular Policemen, a National Guardsman, and several bystanders were wounded.
-31-	10:30 A. M.	Arecibo P. R.	A Nationalist shot and wounded a member of the Puerto Rican National Guard, who was standing guard in front of the U. S. Post Office at Arecibo.
-33-	1:30 P. M.	Santurce, P. R.	Two individuals riding in a taxi fired upon and wounded two members of Puerto Rican National Guard, who were standing guard in front of U. S. Post Office, Barrio Obrero, Santurce, P. R.
-33-	4:00 P. M.	Santurce, P. R.	National Guardsmen and Insular Policemen were fired upon from barber shop of [redacted] [redacted] Two bystanders were killed and an Insular Policeman and two bystanders were wounded in resulting crossfire.

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<u>ITEM NO.</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>ACT OF VIOLENCE</u>
-34-	8:00 P.M.	San Juan, P. R.	Fugitive wanted by Insular Police was killed in hand-to-hand combat with a policeman while the fugitive was attempting to force his way past the police cordon surrounding NPPR Headquarters.

NOVEMBER 1, 1950

- 35 - Two NPPR members from New York City attempted to assassinate Honorable HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the U. S., who was at Blair House, Washington, D. C. One guard, LESLIE COFFELT, was killed and two other guards were seriously wounded in this attack.

NOVEMBER 2, 1950

<u>ITEM NO.</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>ACT OF VIOLENCE</u>
-36-	1:00 A. M.	Naranjito, P. R.	Nationalists attempted to set fire to a municipal ambulance.
-37-	8:35 P. M.	Carolina P. R.	A police patrol was fired upon. One policeman was wounded.

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NOTE: The following scattered individual acts of violence occurred between November 14, 1950, and June 30, 1951, the conclusion of the period covered by this report.

<u>ITEM NO.</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>ACT OF VIOLENCE</u>
-38-	11-14-50 (2:30 P.M.)	Utuaado, P. R.	A Nationalist attempted to set fire to the U. S. Post Office, Utuaado, P. R.
-39-	11-16-50 (7:00 P.M.)	Humacao, P. R.	An individual claiming to be a Nationalist attempted to set fire to U. S. Post Office at Humacao.
-40-	11-19-50 (8:30 P.M.)	Gurabo, P. R.	An unidentified individual shot at National Guardsman [redacted] [redacted]
-41-	12-11-50	Havana, Cuba	The Puerto Rican Nationalist, PELEGRIN MATOS GARCIA, assaulted JAIME BENITEZ, Chancellor of the the University of Puerto Rico, who was in Havana attending a conference of the UNESCO. (7)
-42-	3-3-51 (12:30 P.M.)	Mayaguez, P. R.	Two NPPR Cadets, inmates of Mayaguez District Jail, assaulted a guard in the jail.

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a. Casualties Resulting From NPPR Violence

The following figures summarize casualties reported in connection with the NPPR acts of violence from April 16, 1932, through June, 1951.

Persons killed - 64

- 42 Nationalists
- 11 Police (including officers)
- 9 Bystanders
- 2 Members Puerto Rican National Guard

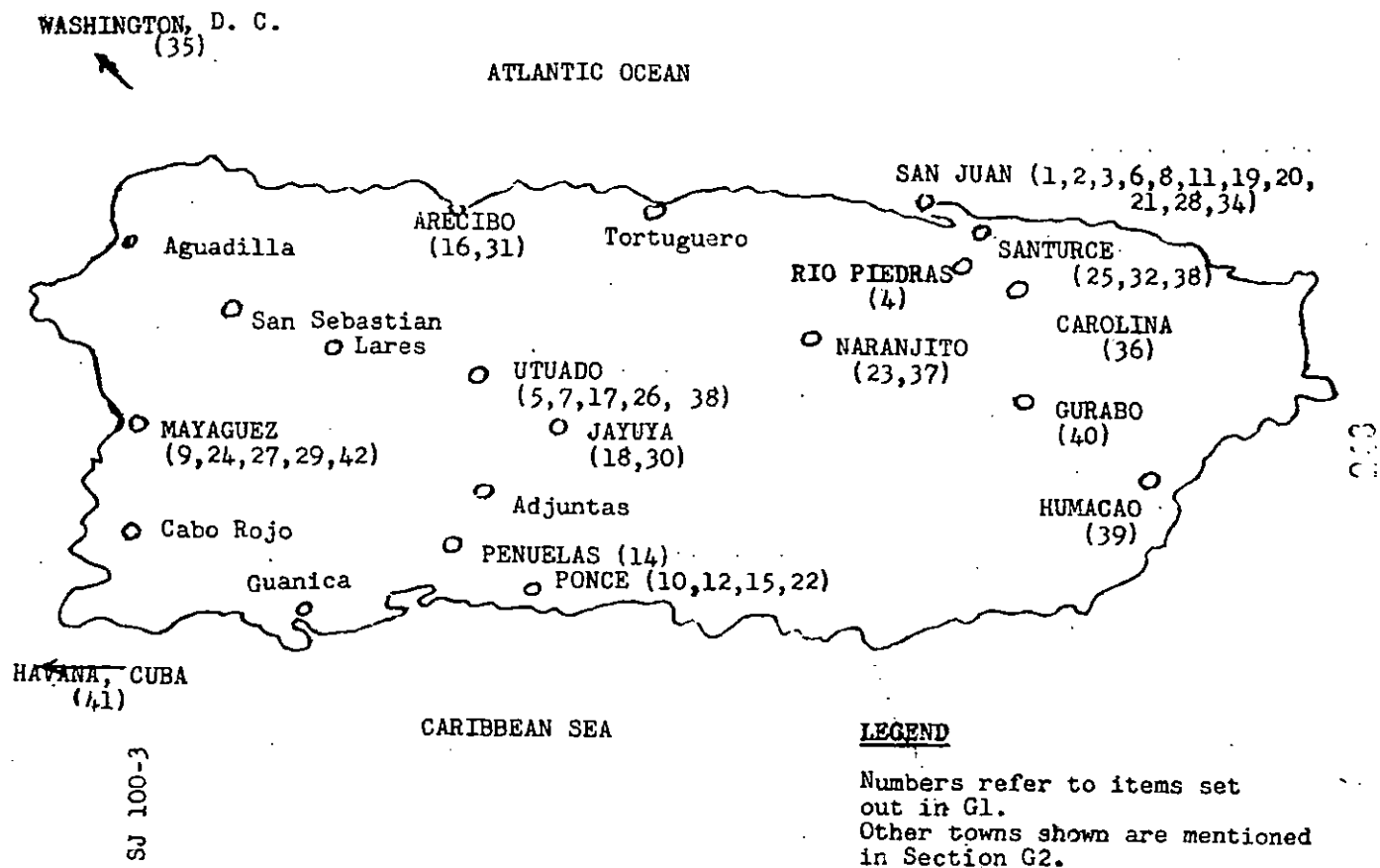
Persons wounded - 212

- 88 Bystanders
- 64 Nationalists
- 40 Police (including officers)
- 14 Civilian government officials and guests.
- 6 Members of Puerto Rican National Guard.

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MAP OF PUERTO RICO - Showing Sites of Nationalist Violence from 1932 to 1951



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2. Reported Plans for Violence
November, 1950 - June, 1951

ITEM NO: 1

DATE: November 11, 1950

REPORT: General indications of the continued possibility of Nationalist violence were received following the Nationalist uprising of October, 1950. Chief among them was a report from [redacted]

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[redacted] Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, San Juan, Puerto Rico, dated November 11, 1950, reflecting that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, NPPR President, had told an informant, considered by Insular Police to be reliable: "There will be many more and big ones (uprisings) so long as the Yankees do not recognize our rights." ALBIZU had claimed also that he had many people in the United States who would support his movement there and that their organization was powerful.

INVESTIGATIVE
RESULTS:

As yet no information has been received from Confidential Informants, Insular Police, investigation by FBI offices, or from other sources indicating the development of a specific plan or organization for another Island-wide NPPR uprising. However, NPPR assertions that the October, 1950, uprising was not the last of its kind have persisted in the statements of Nationalist leaders and members. (c.f. items 3,7,12,23,27,30,37)

ITEM NO: 2

DATE: November 24, 1950

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REPORT:

RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was President of the Municipal Board of the NPPR at Mayaguez at the time of the Nationalist uprising; said that in his opinion the failure of the recent uprising was not disheartening to the Nationalist movement in Puerto Rico because revolutionary movements of independence start with a small group within a country and after repeated unsuccessful attempts gain momentum to the point where they succeed.

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS:

See above item 1. CANCEL was at liberty on bond for several weeks awaiting prosecution in connection with his participation in the Nationalist uprising. During this period, his activities were followed by Insular Police and informants who reported no information indicating that CANCEL was engaged in the organization of another uprising.

ITEM NO.

4

DATE:

December, 1950

REPORT:

Report of Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, described the formation of a small Nationalist group in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, headed by ANDRES VIERA FIGUEROA. (ANDRES VIERA was arrested on May 19, 1949, by Bureau Agents for violation of the Selective Service Act of 1948; on that occasion VIERA was found to have in his possession two homemade bombs, dynamite caps, and a pistol. VIERA was later prosecuted by Insular authorities for violation of Insular explosives laws). VIERA's newly organized group had as its alleged purpose a shooting attack against

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the authorities at whatever court PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS might be tried during the prosecution arising out of the Nationalist uprising of October, 1950. The attack was to be in retaliation for ALBIZU's prosecution rather than an attempt to overthrow the Insular Government.

INVESTIGATIVE
RESULTS:

Other members of VIERA's group were reported to be [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Nationalists of Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. The plan of this group had reportedly been to enlist relatively unknown Nationalist sympathizers throughout the Island of Puerto Rico, who could operate without arising the suspicion of the authorities. Information was received in February, 1951, from [REDACTED] to the effect that this group had dissolved. Orders had emanated from PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS in prison through Nationalist courier that no violence should be committed.

[REDACTED]
after the reported dissolution of the group. No information was received that the VIERA group intended to re-form.

ITEM NO.:

5

DATE:

December 12, 1950

REPORT:

Colonel SALVADOR T. ROIG, Chief of Insular Police of Puerto Rico, advised that he had received an anonymous report to the effect that on that date about one hundred men would be brought into San Juan in busses and taxis; that they would be armed with knives, daggers and machetes instead of firearms; and that they were going to attack the courts, offices of the government, and police stations.

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INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS: The author of this anonymous report was not identified. Police in San Juan were alert for any activity on or about December 12, 1950. No raid materialized.

ITEM NO: 6

DATE: December 12, 1950

REPORT: A rumor was brought to the attention of this office by a source of unknown reliability, alleging that there would be Nationalist riots in Aguadilla, Utuado, Lares, and other towns in Puerto Rico during the period December 14 to December 20, 1950.

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS: Contact with informants, Insular Police, other sources, and investigation by this office failed to confirm Nationalist plans for riots. No Nationalist inspired incident of riot type happened in Puerto Rico in December, 1950, or subsequently.

ITEM NO: 7

DATE: December 18, 1950

REPORT: RAFAEL BURGOS FUENTES, incarcerated Nationalist leader of Cayey, Puerto Rico, told FBI Agents--"This is not the end", referring to Nationalist uprising of 1950.

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS: See item 1. BURGOS has been incarcerated continuously since his arrest on October 26, 1950. No information has been received to the effect that he has devised a plan of

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attack though he has claimed to have many men at his disposal for use in further violence when he is released from confinement. Arrangements have been made to cover BURGOS's eventual release from confinement and his activities thereafter.

ITEM NO: 8

DATE: December, 1950

REPORT: ☐ reported general resentment among Nationalists in the Rio Piedras area concerning the imminent trials of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS in connection with Insular prosecution arising out of the Nationalist uprising and advised of the possibility of violent action in the event that ALBIZU were brought to trial in either Insular or Federal court in Puerto Rico.

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INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS: Insular and Federal court authorities were alerted to the possibility of violence which might occur during Nationalist trials, particularly during the trial of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS in Insular court. Precautionary measures were taken in the form of reinforced guards in the area of the San Juan Insular District Court. No Nationalist violence was reported in connection with Insular or Federal trials.

NOTE: Similar reports are discussed in items 4, 12, 16, 18, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, below.

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ITEM NO: 9

DATE: January 2, 1951

REPORT: Information was received from an Insular Police informant of unknown reliability that a Nationalist by the name of [redacted] of Rio Piedras, was engaged in manufacturing bombs. b7C

INVESTIGATIVE REPORT: This office identified the [redacted] referred to as [redacted]

[redacted] Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

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Investigation of [redacted] failed to indicate that he had been engaged in bomb manufacturing following the Nationalist uprising, though unconfirmed allegations were received that he had participated in the manufacture of grenades prior to the uprising. [redacted] activities are being closely followed.

ITEM NO: 10

DATE: January 2, 1951

REPORT: Information from [redacted] Internal Security Squad, Insular Police, that a police informant of unknown reliability had provided the following rumor: Radio stations, telegraph buildings, and government buildings were to be blown up and that there were many unrecovered bombs to be used for this purpose. b7C

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS: Investigation by the FBI and Insular Police of Puerto Rico failed to confirm this rumor. No bombing attempts were reported. However.

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Insular Police searches have resulted in the recovery of some Nationalist ammunition, weapons, and bomb materials since the uprising. None of the recovered material was linked to a current planned outbreak of violence, according to investigation made.

ITEM NO: 11

DATE: January, 1951

REPORT: Confidential Informant [] reported a rumor that an unidentified individual, not known as a Nationalist, had left for Washington, D. C., on a mission (subsequent to the Nationalist uprising in Puerto Rico) which might have had as its purpose another attack in Washington. [] stated that his source alleged this individual was to contact two or three persons in New York City on the way to Washington, "prepare them", and to proceed with them to Washington.

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INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS: Information from informants in Puerto Rico and New York City failed to confirm this alleged mission or identify individuals who were alleged to be involved.

ITEM NO: 12

DATE: January, 1951

REPORT: Confidential Informant [] of unknown reliability, reported that [] [] Nationalist prisoners at Ponce District Jail, were claiming in early January, 1951, that a party of men composed of students, ex-prisoners,

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and others was being formed in Cuba and armed to come to Puerto to "liberate" the Island. Informants stated [redacted] claimed these men were receiving regular military training for this purpose.

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS:

No confirmation of this report has been received though persistence of this type of rumor is shown in item 17 below. A conversation in Havana, Cuba, which has possible significance is also reported below as item 23.

ITEM NO: 13

DATE: [redacted]

REPORT:

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Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, reported that at a brief meeting of Nationalists [redacted] at Mayaguez, it was decided to postpone discussion of violence though it was indicated that at some time in the future plans should be discussed for violence. It was indicated that discussion of violent plans should be delayed until after the trials of the Nationalist leaders have been completed.

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS:

Trials of the Nationalist leaders have not been completed. Further developments are reported below in items 26 and 28.

ITEM NO: 14

DATE: January 9, 1951

REPORT:

Information received by [redacted]
[redacted] of the Ponce District Jail,

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that a prisoner in the jail claimed to have heard some of the Nationalists incarcerated in the Ponce District Jail, among them [redacted] state that groups of Nationalists who were at liberty were organizing so that during the elections in June, 1951, they could cause riots for the purpose of embarrassing the Insular Government. During that time, the Nationalists allegedly would attempt to take the towns of Lares, San Sebastian, Aguadilla, and Adjuntas.

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS:

Further details secured during the investigation of this matter are reported below in item 17.

ITEM NO:

15

DATE:

January 12, 1951

REPORT:

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An informant in New York City, who had previously furnished reliable information, reported a rumor that an individual named [redacted] (first name unknown) came to New York from Puerto Rico following the Nationalist uprising and was attempting to recruit strong-arm men and ex-convicts familiar with Puerto Rico to go to Lares, Puerto Rico, and wait in reserve until the time of the "elections" (possibly referring to the referendum in Puerto Rico during June, 1951). The informant also advised of a rumor that in the event ALBIZU CAMPOS were prosecuted, [redacted]
[redacted]

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INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS: Informant secured no further information on this matter. The alleged organizer of the strong-arm group was not identified. Investigation failed to reveal the operation of such a plan. No arrival in Puerto Rico of Nationalist recruits for the purpose stated above has been reported. Investigation in Lares, Puerto Rico, failed to reveal an influx of Nationalist recruits of the type described. During the June, 1951, referendum in Puerto Rico, special police were assigned to preserve order. A body-guard was given to the prosecutor in charge of the prosecution of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. No Nationalist violence was reported in either connection.

ITEM NO: 16

DATE: January 12, 1951

REPORT: On January 12, 1951, Colonel SALVADOR T. ROIG, Chief of the Insular Police of Puerto Rico, furnished a copy of an anonymous letter received on the morning of the same date by Insular Attorney General VICENTE GEIGEL POLANCO. The letter reflected a repetition of the material set out in item five above with slight variation in wording.

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS: Precautionary measures were taken. The predicted violence did not occur. Investigation failed to reveal a logical basis for this prediction.

ITEM NO: 17

DATE: January 17, 1951

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REPORT:

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Report of [redacted]
Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, reflected information secured by Insular Police in Ponce, Puerto Rico, to the effect that Nationalist prisoners in Ponce District Jail had been circulating rumors that there was a plan for renewing Nationalist incidents of violence during the voting (on the proposed constitution for Puerto Rico) in June, 1951. The same source indicated that firearms for such incidents were to come from one [redacted] of Adjuntas, Puerto Rico. In addition a boat was expected from Cuba, bringing either arms or reinforcements to the Nationalists.

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS:

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[redacted] of the Ponce District Jail, confirmed that these rumors emanated from Nationalists incarcerated in the Ponce District Jail. Investigation of [redacted] of Adjuntas, Puerto Rico, by Insular Police and FBI revealed that he had possessed weapons, a shotgun and a revolver, at the time of the Nationalist uprising but had voluntarily turned them over to the Insular Police to be used in defense against the Nationalists during the uprising of October, 1950. Furthermore, police search of the property of [redacted] at Adjuntas failed to reveal hidden weapons. Insular Police of Adjuntas referred to [redacted] as anti-Nationalist and cooperative with the authorities. Appropriate authorities were alerted to detect the alleged arrival of ammunition, weapons, or reinforcements for the Nationalists from Cuba. No report of such activities was received. The referendum on the proposed constitution for Puerto Rico

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was held as scheduled on June 4, 1951. No incidents of violence by the Nationalist Party were reported in connection with the referendum.

ITEM NO: 18

DATE: January 17, 1951

REPORT: An official of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico, told Insular Police that he believed that the Nationalists were going to deliver ALBIZU CAMPOS and other prisoners from jail in the near future.

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS: The official who reported this meeting offered no specific basis for his prediction. No attempts to deliver Nationalists from jail have been reported.

ITEM NO: 19

DATE: January 19, 1951

REPORT: [] of unknown reliability, reported that he had secured information from a source of unknown reliability that []

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[] GRISELIO TORRESOLA (deceased would-be assassin of Honorable HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States) had contacted [] a U. S. soldier at Camp Tortuguero, Puerto Rico, and had offered him ten dollars for each hand grenade [] could secure for him.

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS: United States Army records fail to reveal the presence in Puerto Rico of a soldier by the

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name of [redacted] An investigation of [redacted] activities during this period failed to confirm the specific activity which was alleged, although [redacted] was identified as a member of the NPPR and [redacted]

body of GRISELIO TORRESOLA from the United States to Puerto Rico for burial. [redacted] background also included enlistment in the Dominican Revolutionary Forces in [redacted] was inducted into the United States Army [redacted] and was sent to Camp Tortuguero for fourteen weeks. [redacted] was later discharged from the United States Army [redacted] His activities since discharge from the United States Army are being carefully followed.

ITEM NO: 20

DATE: January 19, 1951

REPORT: Insular Police had received information that JUAN ALAMO DIAZ, a Nationalist leader of Bayamon, Puerto Rico, and a member of the National Board of the NPPR, was in possession of a firearm. Although ALAMO had not participated in the Nationalist uprising of October, 1950, he had a previous record of Nationalist violence. He had served a Federal sentence for the attempted assassination of Federal Judge ROBERT A. COOPER, San Juan, Puerto Rico, in 1937.

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS: ALAMO's activities were closely followed by Insular Police [redacted] In April, 1951, ALAMO was arrested by Insular Police

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and his firearm was confiscated. Insular Police [] have continued vigilance concerning ALAMO's activities.

ITEM NO: 21

DATE: January, 1951

REPORT: Confidential Informant [] reported the persistence of the attitude on the part of NPPR members in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, that if for any reason ALBIZU CAMPOS were injured or killed the NPPR would again "take action". The informant believed that consistent with NPPR revenge tactics in the past, the action would consist of assassinations.

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was later reported to have suffered a mental collapse while in jail. His condition was officially diagnosed as delusions of persecution (alleged attack by electronic rays). Investigation failed to reveal a Nationalist plan for revenge against the authorities based on this alleged persecution of ALBIZU.

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ITEM NO: 22

DATE: January, 1951

REPORT: Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised in January, 1951, that a Nationalist, [] public car driver, of Jayuya, Puerto Rico, had

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indicated that the Nationalists were waiting to see who would act as witnesses in the February trials of the Nationalists so reprisals could be taken against them.

INVESTIGATIVE
RESULTS:

Further information was secured from the same source that [redacted] had been observed during that period in company with other Javuya Nationalists [redacted]

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[redacted] No reprisal attempts against government witnesses were reported during the February trials of the Nationalists.

ITEM NO: 23

DATE: February, 1951

REPORT:

Confidential Informant [redacted] a reliable informant, reported that on the evening of [redacted] certain individuals held a conversation in [redacted] the San Luis Hotel, Havana, Cuba, in which reference was made to items possibly portending future Nationalist violence. Certain disconnected phrases comprising part of the conversation which took place were reported by the informant. They were:

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"Blow up with dynamite"

"They are going to blow it up
with dynamite"

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[redacted]
"Puerto Rico"

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SJ 100-3

"Nationalist Movement"

"When the time comes we
are going to rise"

[redacted]
says that the fellow could
give the order"

"Kill, you must kill"

"Revolutionary capacity"

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It is noted that the Puerto Rican Nationalist,
[redacted] resided in the
apartment from which the above conversation
emanated. The same source reported that

[redacted] also Puerto
Rican members of the NPPR. [redacted]
[redacted] had sought asylum in Cuba after
escaping from Puerto Rico, following the
Nationalist uprising in which they were
alleged to have been involved.

[redacted] formerly [redacted]
of NPPR at Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico, had
attacked [redacted] of the
University of Puerto Rico on [redacted]
while [redacted] was in Havana, Cuba, attending a
UNESCO conference. Further NPPR developments
in Cuba are set out in item 27 below:

ITEM NO:

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DATE:

February 3, 1951

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REPORT:

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Information was received through Detective [redacted] Insular Police, on February 10, 1951, that a source of unknown reliability, had described a meeting in Ponce, Puerto Rico, about February 3, 1951, of certain high ranking officials of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico (a legally constituted political party in Puerto Rico, whose published platform is independence for Puerto Rico, to be secured by legal and peaceful means). It was alleged by the source that one [redacted]

[redacted] of San German, Puerto Rico, who admittedly was closely associated with members of the NPPR prior to the Nationalist uprising of 1950 was present at this meeting and proposed the formation of a society to be known as "Los Capuchados" (The Hooded Men). The alleged purpose of this society was to kill continentals (persons from the continental United States) and wealthy Puerto Ricans. The society was to secure masks and guns. The source alleged that although the Independence Party leaders present did not desire to be openly associated with this society, they did give it their backing.

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS:

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Confidential Informant [redacted] a reliable informant, provided information indicating that the above report was false. However, this informant and other sources were alert to the possible development of a society of this character. No reports have been received from any source to the effect that such society is in the process of formation.

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ITEM NO: 25

DATE: February, 1951

REPORT: Confidential Informant [] advised that following the verdict of guilty returned by the jury at Insular District Court, San Juan, in the case of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS for attack to commit murder, informant had secured reliable information to the effect that

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INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS: Confidential Informant [] and other sources reported no actual organization or plan for

ITEM NO: 26

DATE: February, 1951

REPORT: Confidential Informant [] advised that []

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INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS: No information was received subsequently from this informant or other sources confirming that a group was being formed for the purpose of reprisal action against persons furnishing information to the Insular Police. No reprisal action against witnesses in the Mayaguez trials of NPPR members was reported.

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ITEM NO: 27

DATE: February 20, 1951

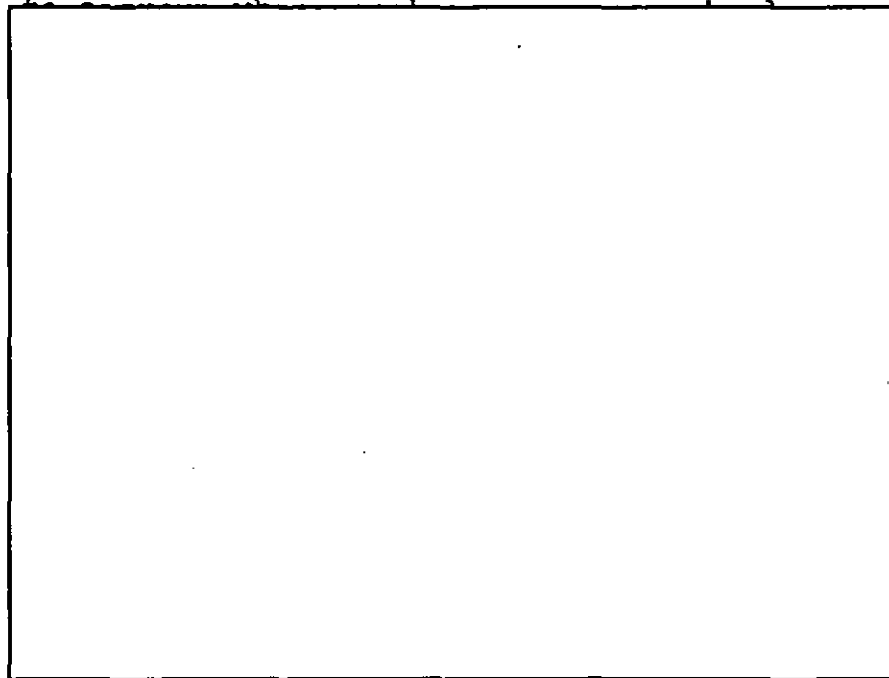
REPORT: On February 20, 1951, VICTOR GUTIERREZ
FRANQUI, Attorney General of Puerto Rico,
provided the following information which
he had received from [redacted]

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[redacted] a businessman who had recently
visited Cuba. [redacted] had reported that
while he was in Havana he had been taken

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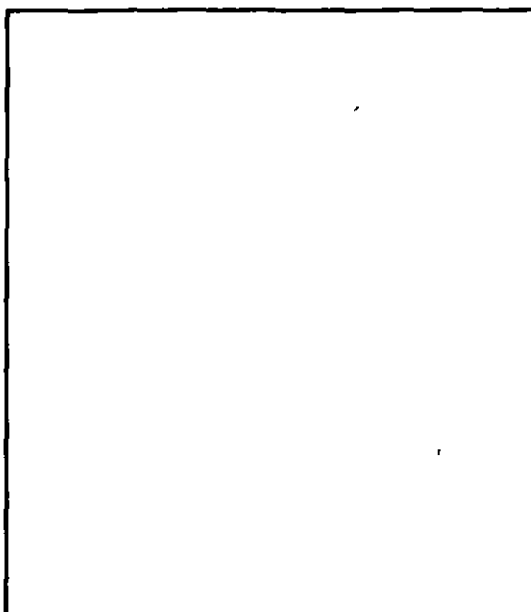
On March 1, 1951, [redacted] provided the
following additional information con-
cerning this matter to Agents of this
office:

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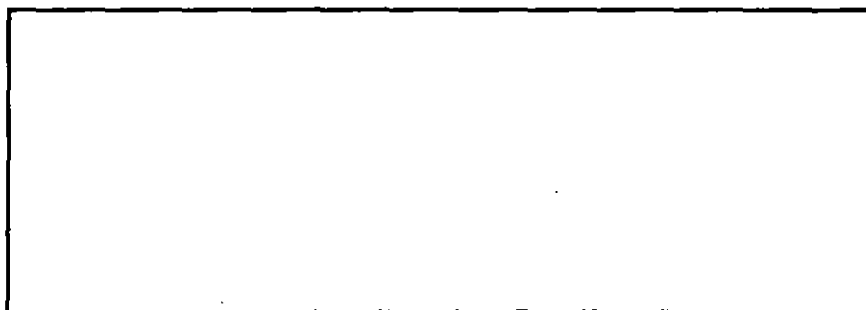
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INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS: Efforts by appropriate authorities in Cuba



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ITEM NO: 28

DATE: March, 1951

REPORT:

Confidential Informant [redacted] reported [redacted]
[redacted]

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INVESTIGATIVE
RESULTS:

[redacted] reported no further developments in



ITEM NO:

29

DATE:

March, 1951

REPORT:

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Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that the attitude of the Rio Piedras Nationalists in general was such that there might be further Nationalist violence should the Insular Police relax the constant vigilance which had been maintained over Nationalists and their activities following the uprising.

INVESTIGATIVE
RESULTS:

Insular authorities have maintained their vigilance over the movements, contacts, and activities of Nationalists.

ITEM NO:

30

DATE:

April 11, 1951

REPORT:

A draft of possible reorganization of the NPPR was located by Captain JOSE W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO, Superintendent of Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, San Juan, who furnished a copy of the material to this office. Captain HERNANDEZ had received the material

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from a source of unknown reliability which had indicated that the draft was probably prepared by a Nationalist incarcerated in Insular District Jail, San Juan. The proposed organization was to be entitled "Mira" (Look!); the structure to be a pyramid of nuclei so clandestine in nature that members in each cell or nucleus of the organization were not to be aware of the identity of members of the other nuclei. The aim of the group was to gain independence for Puerto Rico; the slogan-- "The end justifies the means". The means of operation were to be whatever means would be most practical.

RESULTS: Informants have reported no reorganization along the lines proposed nor any awareness of the existence of this plan. More recent underground operations of the NPPR have revealed the functioning of small, apparently independent groups of Nationalists, though there has as yet been no evidence that this grouping is an intentional arrangement as part of a broader plan of organization of the "Mira" type.

ITEM NO: 31

DATE: April 23, 1951

REPORT: On April 23, 1951, Captain JOSE W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO, Superintendent of the Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, San Juan, notified this office of the release of AMADEO RIVERA LOZADA from the

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Insular District Jail, San Juan, Puerto Rico. RIVERA, a former member of the Santurce Municipal Board, NPPR, had been in jail since prior to the Nationalist uprising, serving an Insular sentence for violation of Insular fire-arms laws. A report from the Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, described RIVERA [REDACTED] RIVERA was

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alleged to have [REDACTED] Insular District Jail, San Juan, during the Nationalist uprising to arise and assist the Nationalists. He was also alleged to have made a [REDACTED] against the Insular Police and the FBI prior to his release from jail. Insular Police reported that RIVERA was believed to have a Luger pistol hidden where he could retrieve it upon his release from jail.

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS:

Close Insular Police surveillance of RIVERA following his release from Insular District Jail, San Juan, failed to reflect his involvement in Nationalist activity or any attempted violence. RIVERA departed for New York City in early July, 1951, and returned to Puerto Rico April 9, 1952. After his return to Puerto Rico, he resided in the apartment of his mother, ESPERANZA LOZADA, on the top floor of an apartment house on the southeast corner of [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. There have been no reports of Nationalist activity on the part of RIVERA since his return to Puerto Rico.

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ITEM NO: 32

DATE: April, 1951

REPORT: [] reported a rumor that Nationalists had cached bombs at a farm belonging to [] situated at []
[]
Puerto Rico. The intended use of the bombs was not specified.

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INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS

[] was not found to have any connection with the NPPR. However, on the basis of information received that NPPR members had occasionally secreted bombs on the property of non-Nationalists to avert discovery, Insular Police conducted a thorough search of the premises [] on April 27, 1951. No bombs, bomb materials, or weapons were found.

ITEM NO: 33

DATE: May 15, 1951

REPORT: Insular Police reported that information had been received concerning the secreting of some Nationalist explosives at the home of []
[] Rio Piedras.

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INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS:

Insular Police searched the [] home April 17, 1951, and found eighteen rounds of .45 caliber and four rounds of .38 caliber ammunition. No bombs or bomb materials were found. []
[] was identified as the brother of []

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cerated Nationalist who had been involved in the incident occurring near the United States Post Office, San Juan, during the Nationalist uprising on October 30, 1950. Prior to the uprising, [] had lived in the house where the ammunition was found. The Insular Police confiscated the ammunition. Insular authorities found no cause for prosecution of []

ITEM NO: 34

DATE: May, 1951

REPORT: [] a reliable informant, advised in May, 1951, that he had secured information to the effect that EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ PEREZ, an NPPR leader in Ponce, Puerto Rico, had said that if PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS continued to be imprisoned, the Nationalists were going to "take the offensive".

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INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS has been incarcerated since November 2, 1950. No confirmation or further details concerning the Nationalist "offensive" which [] allegedly contemplated have been received from [] or other sources.

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ITEM NO: 35

DATE: May 18, 1951

REPORT: Corporal [] Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, Arecibo, Puerto Rico, submitted information on May 18, 1951, that a few days previously a car had stopped in Arecibo in

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front of the house of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] at two o'clock in the morning; that several men had alighted from the car, had entered the house of [REDACTED] and returned to the car carrying burlap bags full of metal objects.

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS:

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It was determined that Corporal [REDACTED] had received this information from a source of unknown reliability. Investigation in the vicinity of the alleged incident failed to confirm the report.

ITEM NO:

36

DATE:

May 28, 1951

REPORT:

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Corporal [REDACTED] reported information that a woman from Lares, Puerto Rico, claimed that there were six NPPR leaders in Barrio Hoyo Malo of Lares, Puerto Rico, and that they had at least one hundred men. The source had advised that the group planned to attack an unspecified target on June 4 or July 4, 1951.

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS:

This office located and interviewed the originator of the above story. She denied knowledge of the allegations set out above. She was found to bear a reputation for fabricating and disseminating sensational reports. Investigation in Lares and the surrounding area failed to confirm a Nationalist mobilization for violence in Barrio Hoyo Malo, Lares, Puerto Rico. The months of June and July, 1951, passed without incident.

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ITEM NO: 37

DATE: June, 1951

REPORT: Chicago informant [] of known reliability, advised in June, 1951, that NPPR leaders in Chicago, Illinois,

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[] were aroused over reports reaching them from Puerto Rico that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was being deliberately weakened in prison so that he would die. Informant advised that [] considered another Island-wide uprising in Puerto Rico feasible and necessary to "avenge" the imprisonment of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. The informant stated also that

[] in Chicago, had advised other Party leaders in Chicago to change their places of residence frequently if possible.

INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS: During the period of this report. Confidential Informant [] reported []

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ITEM NO: 38

DATE: June, 1951

REPORT: New York informant [] of known reliability, advised in June, 1951, that one []

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INVESTIGATIVE
RESULTS:

ITEM NO:

39

DATE:

June, 1951

REPORT:

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS incarcerated in Insular District Jail, San Juan, was suffering from a mental condition described by physicians and psychiatrists who attended him as paranoia. Attendant newspaper publicity in Puerto Rico included claims by ALBIZU that he was being maltreated by Insular and Federal authorities, specifically that he was the victim of electronic rays directed at him by devices set up by the authorities. Confidential Informant [] pointed out in this connection that for years members of the NPPR had been in accord that should ALBIZU be injured or killed, the Party would take violent reprisal action.

INVESTIGATIVE
RESULTS:

An assessment of NPPR reaction in Puerto Rico to publicity concerning ALBIZU's condition failed to reveal a Nationalist reprisal plan.

ITEM NO:

40

DATE:

June 30, 1951

REPORT:

Insular Police reported on June 30, 1951, that a source of unknown reliability had

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reported an alleged conversation between

and several Nationalists to the effect that a Nationalist group was collecting funds to buy weapons to attack Ponce District Jail to liberate the Nationalist prisoners.

INVESTIGATIVE
RESULTS:

Investigation has failed to confirm the alleged conversation or to provide information concerning a Nationalist group organizing or collecting funds for the purpose stated.

3. Circumstances Leading to
NPPR Acts of Violence

The following summary of circumstances which have set the stage for Nationalist violence has been evolved from review of reports of acts of violence committed by NPPR members since 1932 and review of factors reported by informants, Insular Police, and other sources to have had causative significance in relation to violence by the NPPR.

a. Background

The NPPR tendency toward violence originated in a complex of factors, chief among them being a desire for independence for Puerto Rico, coupled with resentment concerning alleged political, economic, and social discrimination by United States authorities and other citizens. Resentment has developed into a self-sustaining rationale of hate and violence through the efforts of clever leaders, principally PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS (himself an alleged victim of discrimination). The object of Nationalist hatred extended to all persons, proceedings, or institutions symbolizing the allegedly "colonial" relationship of Puerto

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Rico to the United States. By the process of projection all real or imagined economic, political, and social ills of Puerto Rico have been blamed upon the political relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States. With this mind set the NPPR has needed no special provocation for developing violent plans, including conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government in Puerto Rico and the legally constituted Insular Government of Puerto Rico.

However, some special circumstances which have immediately preceded or accompanied past NPPR acts of violence have been isolated for future reference. They are:

- b. Special motivation: incitive public speeches by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and other NPPR leaders and members; and incitive private statements.
- c. Success by NPPR members in obtaining weapons with which to commit violence.
- d. Any action by Insular or Federal authorities which the Nationalists have construed as provocation.
 - (1) The celebration of Federal government holidays in Puerto Rico.
 - (2) Speeches by Federal or Insular officials.

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- (3) The attendance by an Insular official at a United Nations committee meeting or other function in which that official represents the Insular government in national or international affairs.
- (4) Attempt by Insular Police of Puerto Rico to restrain the NPPR from violating public ordinances during their public demonstrations (e.g. the halting of a Nationalist parade which was being held without permit).
- (5) Arrest of armed Nationalists by Insular Police.
- (6) Searches by Insular Police for cached Nationalist weapons and explosives.
- (7) Legal prosecution of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and other Party officials or members.
- (8) Any action by individuals or authorities which the NPPR construes as an attack on the person or character of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS (their "maestro":

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leader, teacher, and master). ALBIZU is considered by many Nationalists as an incarnate idol and symbol, whose slightest inconvenience by the authorities pursuant to legal needs, demands violent revenge.

- (9) The death or injury of Nationalists in encounters with Insular Police.
- (10) Attempts by Insular Police to photograph public meetings of the NPPR.
- e. Impulsive and spontaneous individual attacks by Nationalists against Insular or Federal institutions, personages, buildings, or other symbols of the established government in Puerto Rico. Such attacks have allegedly been predicated on the desire by the individual Nationalist to demonstrate to the public in general the intensity of his hatred for existing authority or to seek prestige or martyrdom in the hearts of fellow Nationalists through a sensational act of violence.

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4. Summary of Nationalist Methods of Violence

a. Preparation

Investigation of past acts of Nationalist violence has revealed that in the instances in which preparation has been comparatively thorough and has involved a group or groups of Nationalists, the general procedure set out below has been followed, the order and completeness of the procedure varying with the temperament of the Nationalists composing the groups and the importunacy of the occasion:

- (1) Conspiratorial meetings
- (2) Selection of target
- (3) Evolvment of plan
(including selection of
attackers, planned deployment,
and reserves)
- (4) Securing or readying of
weapons: manufacture of
bombs; purchase, theft
or soliciting of fire-
arms and ammunition.
- (5) Arranging for transportation
(including plans for hiring and/
or commandeering vehicles).
- (6) Selecting opportunity and fixing
time for attack.
- (7) Clandestine mobilization,
usually by means of personal
contact or trusted messenger.

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b. Targets

Targets for Nationalist violence, as shown by actual attack have been:

- (1) Insular and Federal officials, bodyguards, and guests.
- (2) Insular Police of Puerto Rico
- (3) Puerto Rican National Guardsmen
- (4) Jail guards and other building guards at Insular and Federal installations.
- (5) Insular Police stations
- (6) United States Post Offices
- (7) A telephone company building
- (8) A bank building
- (9) Insular and Federal government offices and personnel
- (10) Official vehicles (including police vehicles and municipal ambulances).

Additional prospective targets according to reports from reliable informants have included:

- (1) Persons furnishing information to the authorities
- (2) Witnesses in prosecution against NPPR members.

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Additional prospective NPPR targets reported by informants of unknown reliability (see sub-section G. 2.) have included telegraph offices and radio stations.

It is also pointed out that in November, 1950, Confidential Informant [] informant of unknown reliability, who was associated with NPPR and Independentist activities in the [] and who is now []

[] stated that she recalled a speech made by LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU CAMPOS, wife of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, in the early 1930s in which LAURA MENESES stated that the children of Americans in Puerto Rico would be killed in order to make the Americans leave the Island of Puerto Rico.

c. Special Techniques of
Attack Used by NPPR

There follows a summary of special techniques used by Nationalists in violent acts committed since 1932.

- (1) The initiative taken in the attack by Nationalists; investigation of incidents of Nationalist violence has indicated that the first shot was fired by a Nationalist or a Nationalist sympathizer in all cases.
- (2) Indiscriminate firing upon ambulances and authorities caring for the wounded.
- (3) Mingling with crowds listening to an official speaker and firing from cover of the crowd.
- (4) Assassination on the street by shooting without warning.

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- (5) Road block by automobile prior to attempted assassination of official riding in vehicle.
- (6) Rapid preparation of simple but effective incendiary bombs. of Molotov cocktail type, immediately prior to intended action. It is noted that an incendiary bomb prepared with an ordinary bottle as container is difficult to identify as a bomb until the rag wick is finally inserted.

d. Weapons Used by NPPR

In the acts of violence committed by NPPR from 1932 through June, 1951, weapons of the following types had been employed:

- Sub-machine guns
- Pistols
- Revolvers
- Rifles
- Incendiary bombs (Molotov cocktails)
- Explosive bombs
- Grenades
- Stabbing or cutting instruments
 - Daggers
 - Knives
 - Bayonets
 - Sabers
 - Machetes
- Clubs

Reference is also made to item 27 of sub-section G. 2. above, revealing the alleged intended use of poison for assassination.

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5. Participants in
Nationalist Violence

The list that follows sets out names of Nationalists who have been accused in Insular or Federal prosecutive action or by Insular Police or informants of having participated in one or more of the acts of Nationalist violence which have occurred since 1932. The list refers only to persons accused as principals in the violent acts. Nationalists charged solely with illegal carrying or possessing weapons or advocating violent overthrow of the government without actual participation in violence are not included herein but will be included in the section of this report dealing with ARRESTS AND PROSECUTION. This list does not include the names of the forty-two Nationalists who have been killed since 1932 while participating in violence.

NAME

VIOLENT ACTS IN WHICH PARTICIPATED

(Nationalist uprising of October, 1950, is abbreviated as NU; numbers refer to acts of violence itemized in subsection G. 1.)

ALAMO DIAZ, JUAN	-11-
ALBIZU CAMPOS, PEDRO	-NU-
ALICEA SANTIAGO, ANTONIO	-NU-
ALICEA TORRES, JUAN	-NU-
ALICEA SANTIAGO, JOSE MIGUEL	-NU-
ARROYO TORRES, OSCAR	-NU-
ARSUAGA CASELLAS, ANIBAL	-11-

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>VIOLENT ACTS IN WHICH PARTICIPATED</u>
AVILA LOPEZ, MANUEL	-11-
AVILES MASSANET, JOSE was. Jose Aviles Maisonet Jose Aviles Vazquez	-NU-
BALLET PEREZ, JOSE ANGEL	-NU-42-
BERENGUER PADILLA, CASIMIRO	-12-
BERRIOS COLON, MARCELINO	-NU-
CAMPOS ARANZAMENDI, FRANCISCO	-NU-
CANALES TORRESOLA, BLANCA	-NU-
CARDONA ALVAJAN, JUAN	-39-
CASELLAS TORRES, JESUS	-11-
CASTRO RIOS, CARLOS M.	-NU-
COLLAZO, OSCAR	-35-
COLON RIVERA, JUAN BAUTISTA	-11-
COLON FELICIANO, ANGEL	-NU-
COLON GONZALEZ, ANTONIO	-NU-
CORTES GONZALEZ, JOSE	-NU-
CRESPO BOU, JAIME RAFAEL	-NU-
CRUZ COLON, ANTONIO	-NU-

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>VIOLENT ACTS IN WHICH PARTICIPATED</u>
CRUZ RIVERA, CARLOS JUAN	-NU-
CRUZADO ORTIZ, JOSE	-NU-
CUEVAS RODRIGUEZ, SAUL	-NU-
DE JESUS TORRES, RAUL	-NU-
DIAZ DIAZ, ANGEL RAMON	-NU-
DIAZ DIAZ, BERNARDO	-NU-
DIAZ MATOS, ISMAEL	-NU-
DIAZ DIAZ, LEONIDES	-NU-
DIAZ DIAZ, RICARDO, JR.	-NU-
DIAZ DIAZ, RICARDO, SR.	-NU-
ESCOBAR SERRANO, ELIFAZ	-12-
FELICIANO VAZQUEZ, CARLOS M.	-NU-
FERNANDEZ, LUIS DARIO	-NU-
FIGUEROA RIOS, ALEJANDRO	-NU-
GARCES DORREGO, CESAR EMILIO	-NU-
GONZALEZ MARIN, JUAN ANTONIO	-NU-
GONZALEZ CASTRO, SANTIAGO	-12-
GONZALEZ CANDELARIO, TOMAS	-NU-
GUTIERREZ CADIZ, WILLIAM	-NU-

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>VIOLENT ACTS IN WHICH PARTICIPATED</u>
GUZMAN SERRANO, JUSTO	-NU-
HERNANDEZ RIVERA, GREGORIO	-NU-
IRIZARRY RIVERA, FIDEL	-NU-
IRIZARRY RIVERA, MARIO	-NU-
IRIZARRY RIVERA, OVIDIO	-NU-
JACA HERNANDEZ, JUAN	-NU-
JAUME RODRIGUEZ, ROBERTO	-NU-
JIMENEZ LARACUENTE, JUAN E.	-38-
LOPEZ DE VICTORIA, TOMAS	-10-12-NU-
LUGO RUIZ, DOMINGO	-NU-
LUGO SANTIAGO, ESTANISLAO	-NU-
LUGO MORALES, EZEQUIEL	-NU-
MALDONADO RIVERA, CARMELO	-NU-
MALDONADO RIVERA, JUAN	-NU-
MARIN PAGAN, EDMIDIO	-NU-
MARIN TORRES, HERIBERTO	-NU-
MARIN DAVILA, MIGUEL ANGEL	-NU-
MARTINEZ NEGRON, GILBERTO	-NU-
MARTINEZ LOPEZ, PEDRO	-NU-

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>VIOLENT ACTS IN WHICH PARTICIPATED</u>
MARTI TORRES, NOE	-NU-
MATOS GARCIA, PELEGRIN	-41-
MEDINA ACOSTA, JAIME	-NU-
MEDINA FIGUEROA, JOSE ANGEL	-NU-
MENA DE JESUS, MANUEL ESTEBAN	-NU-
MENDEZ GANDIA, MANUEL	-NU-
MENDEZ NEGRON, RAFAEL	-NU-
MOLINA CENTENO, RAFAEL	-NU-
MONGE HERNANDEZ, JULIO	-11-
MONTALVO RODRIGUEZ, ADAN	-NU-
MONTANER, RAMON	-NU-
MORALES NIEVES, EULOGIO	-NU-
MORALES PADILLA, INOCENCIO	-NU-
MORALES NEGRON, JUAN	-NU-
MORALES NEGRON, LUIS	-NU-
MORALES NEGRON, REINALDO	-NU-
MUNIZ MEDINA, ENRIQUE	-NU-
MUNIZ SANTOS, MELITON	-NU-

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>VIOLENT ACTS IN WHICH PARTICIPATED</u>
MUNOZ MATOS, JUAN JOSE	-NU-
NEGRON RODRIGUEZ, JOSE ANTONIO	-NU-
NIEVES AVILES, ANTONIO	-NU-
NIEVES MALSAN, SANTIAGO	-11-
OLIVERO ALBARRAN, ELADIO	-NU-
OTERO LOZADA, RAMON	-NU-
PADIN CONCEPCION, JOAQUIN	-NU-
PEARSON, DIONISIO	-4-
PEDROSA RIVERA, RAMON	-NU-
PENA RAMIREZ, AMADO EULOGIO	-NU-
PEREZ RIVERA, FELICIANO	-NU-
PEREZ MARTINEZ, OSVALDO	-NU-
PIERLUISSI SOTO, OLIVERIO	-NU-
*PIETRI PEREZ, JUAN	-12-
*PINTO GANDIA, JULIO	-11-
POMALES GONZALES, JESUS	-NU-
GUINONES GONZALEZ, DIEGO	-NU-
RAMOS ROSARIO, OCTAVIO	-NU-
RIOS FIGUEROA, WILLIAM	-NU-

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>VIOLENT ACTS IN WHICH PARTICIPATED</u>
RIVERA WALKER, ALVARO	-NU-
RIVERA PABON, ALFREDO	-NU-
RIVERA NIEVES, ELMER	-NU-
RIVERA GARCIA, EZEQUIEL	-NU-
RIVERA GONZALEZ, GILBERTO	-NU-
RIVERA TORRES, LISANDRO EFRAIN	-NU-
RIVERA SANTIAGO, FERNANDO LUIS	-NU-
RIVERA SANTIAGO, MIGUEL ANGEL	-NU-
ROBLES TORRES, RAMON	-NU-
RODRIGUEZ PADILLA, CARLOS	-NU-
RODRIGUEZ OLIVERAS, JOSE	-NU-
*ROLON MARRERO, RUFINO	-13-
ROMAN DE JESUS, JUAN	-NU-
ROMAN DE JESUS, MIGUEL ANGEL	-NU-
*SALTARI CRESPO, DOMINGO	-9-
SANCHEZ RIVERA, CARLOS	-NU-
SANCHEZ RIVERA, RAMON	-NU-
SANDOVAL RAMOS, JUAN	-NU-
SANTIAGO RODRIGUEZ, EDUARDO	-NU-

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>VIOLENT ACTS IN WHICH PARTICIPATED</u>
SANTIAGO DIAZ, VIDAL	-NU-
SEGARRA, PRUDENCIO	-12-
SERRANO TORRES, RAMON LUIS	-NU-
SERPA ALVAREZ, JOSE	-NU-
SOTOMAYOR CANCEL, ELADIO	-NU-
TORRES ACEVEDO, DAMIAN	-NU-
TORRES ROMAN, ELIDIO	-NU-
TORRESOLA ROURA, DORIS	-NU-
TORRESOLA ROURA, ELIO	-NU-
TURELL RIVERA, MARCELINO	-NU-
VAZQUEZ, GUILLERMO	-8-
VELAZQUEZ, LUIS F.	-2-
VELEZ AVILES, DIONISIO	-11-
VELEZ LUGO, JOSE ANTONIO	-42-NU-

*Names marked with asterisk are those of Nationalists who also have been accused in prosecution arising out of Nationalist uprising of October, 1950.

Attention of the reader is also called to two other related lists in this report: (1) List of Nationalists who have been reported to possess weapons since 1948 (Section D. 2., page 144-146) and (2) List of Nationalists who have undergone prosecution (Arrests and Prosecution Section).

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SECTION H

FUNDS

I. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

[] furnished a copy of the amended Constitution of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, in April, 1948. This Constitution had been printed by the "Tipografia Porvenir," Calle Norte #66, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, and was believed by the informant to have been printed during March, 1948.

Chapter 5 of this Constitution concerns the "general economy of the Party." It reads as follows:

Article 32 - The National Board shall receive the following funds: (a) the quotas assigned to the Municipal Boards; (b) assessments imposed by the National Board for special purposes, which shall not be used by the Party for its general expenses; (c) donations received by the National Board.

Article 33 - The National Board shall prepare an annual budget of expenditures, and shall submit to the General Assembly a statement of receipts and disbursements for its approval.

Article 34 - The Treasurer of the National Board shall be charged with the following duties:

1. All receipts of Party funds shall be deposited in a bank in a special account in the Treasurer's name, and he shall issue checks to cover expenses specified in the vouchers approved by the President of the Party; it being resolved that in the temporary absence of the President, the Treasurer may make any urgent withdrawals but shall submit an account of his withdrawals as soon as possible for approval. In the event of an unnecessary withdrawal of funds which does not meet with the approval of the President, the Treasurer shall assume full responsibility for this withdrawal and shall deposit a sum to cover these withdrawals, indicating that this deposit is to cover check #___ in connection with this withdrawal.

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2. Unless otherwise justified, the cash-on-hand account of the Treasurer shall be his balance in the bank, and he shall attach to his annual report all canceled checks together with the corresponding vouchers.

Article 35 - The Secretary-General of the National Board shall also be the Bookkeeper, and as such shall be charged with the following duties:

1. He shall investigate all payments and shall report these expenses to the President for his approval.
2. He shall keep a register of all Nationalists as reported by the Municipal Boards.

The Treasurer shall advise the Secretary when the Municipal Boards are delinquent in submission of quotas assigned to them, for his investigation; who may, when necessary, appoint an acting collector who shall take the matter up with the President of the Municipal Board.

Article 36 - Collections made by Municipal Boards for special purposes, such as meetings and other activities, shall be used only for these meetings or activities, and any balance remaining shall be donated to the National Board, except in those cases in which the Municipal Boards have some urgent need of these funds. The National Board may, through its Secretary, investigate the funds of the Municipal Boards at any time, and may when it deems pertinent, suspend collections which are not justified.

The Municipal Boards shall submit copies of their budgets of receipts and expenditures to the National Board for its information and file, without intervention by the National Board except to make re commendation.

Article 37 - Individuals who are not registered in the Nationalist Party, and who are not paying dues may not be elected to the Municipal Boards or to any other unit of the Party.

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II. FINANCIAL SITUATION PRIOR
TO UPRISING OF OCTOBER 30, 1950

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A. Financial Structure of the Party

1. General Information

(a) National Level

All informants in a position to know the structure of the Party have been unanimous in reporting that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, the permanent President of the NPPR since 1930, has always held final control of NPPR finances. At times, ALBIZU CAMPOS has personally received contributions and made expenditures, but generally his financial control has been exercised through the Treasurer-General and other officials of the Party.

The Treasurer-Generalship of the Party is an elective office usually filled at the Annual Assembly of the Party; when necessary, the National Board of the Party or the President of the Party has appointed a person to hold the position of Treasurer-General, but this appointment was then confirmed at the next Annual Assembly of the Party. In practice, the Treasurer-General continued in office so long as he desired to do so or until some exigency, such as arrest and incarceration, prevented him from exercising the duties of his office. In this last respect, the tenure of office of the Treasurer-General has differed from that of the President and the Secretary-General of the Party, because the persons holding those latter offices continue to hold them despite incarceration, interim officers being chosen to carry out their duties.

The Treasurer-General of the NPPR is a member of the National Board of the Party and has the responsibility for raising the funds to pay for the activities planned by that Board and to meet the commitments made in the name of the Party. All funds received by the National Board of the NPPR from the Municipal Boards of the Party or from individual contributors are supposed, under Party rules, to be held in the custody of the Treasurer-General. In practice, however, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS has from time to time received and disbursed funds without giving any account to the Treasurer-General.

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The Treasurer-General of the Party has had the responsibility for expending Party funds to meet the obligations of the NPPR and for making such current expenditures as are authorized by the National Board of the Party. In addition, the Treasurer-General has been responsible for the support of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and, in varying degrees, the support of the latter's family as well.

While PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was residing in New York City from 1943 to 1947, a central Party organization existed there as well as in Puerto Rico. This New York City group was known as the Executive Council of the NPPR. This group was headed by the permanent President of the Party, but was under the direct supervision of the permanent Secretary-General of the Party who had also been designated by ALBIZU CAMPOS as the Delegate of the NPPR in New York City. Information supplied by informants in New York City and correspondence between the office of the Party Delegate in New York City and NPPR officials in Puerto Rico, indicate that the Party Delegate and his assistant initiated fund-raising campaigns to raise money for the support of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and for the carrying on of the domestic and foreign propaganda activities of the Party. The Executive Council of the NPPR in New York City had a Treasurer who was responsible for holding Party funds and for making disbursements according to the orders of the Party President or the Party Delegate, but all information indicates that the financial activity of the Executive Council of the Party in New York City was directly controlled by the Party Delegate and the Assistant Party Delegate who acted under the direct orders of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

From time to time, the national leadership of the NPPR set up fund-raising commissions of which the Treasurer-General was usually a member. Most such fund-raising commissions consisted of three persons, and their primary duty in this capacity was to carry out to a successful conclusion some fund-raising campaign which had been initiated by the Party leadership.

[] has advised that he knows of no instance in which the Secretary-General of the Party has acted as the Party Bookkeeper, although the Constitution of the Party places that

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responsibility upon the Secretary-General. All information received indicates that the Secretary-General has been closely connected with Party finances, in that he has usually been a member of the fund-raising commissions set up by the Party. Moreover, the permanent Secretary-General of the Party was for a time the Party Delegate in New York City and served as the personal representative of the Party President in all Party activities, financial or otherwise.

(b) Local Level

Under ordinary circumstances, the Treasurer of the NPPR Municipal Board has been the financial officer of the Party on a local level, but when no Municipal Board is functioning, local financial activity has been managed by some trusted local Party leader.

After the arrest and conviction of Nationalist leaders in 1936, many Municipal Boards of the Party ceased to function as organized entities. In January, 1943, [] advised that with a few exceptions, the Municipal Boards of the Party had disappeared and that instead of formal and well organized Local Boards, the Party had what they called "active sectors" in several municipalities of the island. According to [] the Party President [] make the necessary arrangements among Nationalists in the various sectors and to encourage them to meet in an informal and discreet manner at the private residences of the most trusted members of the Party. [] advised that collections were taken up at these meetings and that such collections, together with donations solicited from individual Party members and sympathizers, were the source of Party funds at that time. All information indicates that reorganization of the Municipal Boards began after PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was released from prison in 1943.

Informants familiar with the organization and activity of the NPPR have reported that every functioning Board of the Party has a Treasurer responsible for the raising, maintaining and expending of the funds of his organization. These Local Board Treasurers received funds in the form of monthly dues and contributions from Party members and also from public collections made for special activities of the

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Party or at the request of the national leadership of the Party. Authorization by the national leadership was required before collections could be made from the general public.

Documents seized by the Insular Police following the Nationalist uprising of October 30, 1950, and information from indicates that a percentage of the membership dues (50% in the case of the San Juan Municipal Board) was forwarded each month by the Local Board Treasurers to the Treasurer-General of the Party, and that in the case of collections made for special occasions, all funds remaining in the local treasury after expenses of the occasion had been paid, were also forwarded to the Treasurer-General of the Party. In the case of fund-raising drives initiated by the national leadership, the Treasurer of the Municipal Board acted as the agent of the national treasury and turned over all funds collected (less the expenses of the campaign) to the Treasurer-General or his representative.

(c) National and Local Treasurers'
Reports, Examples

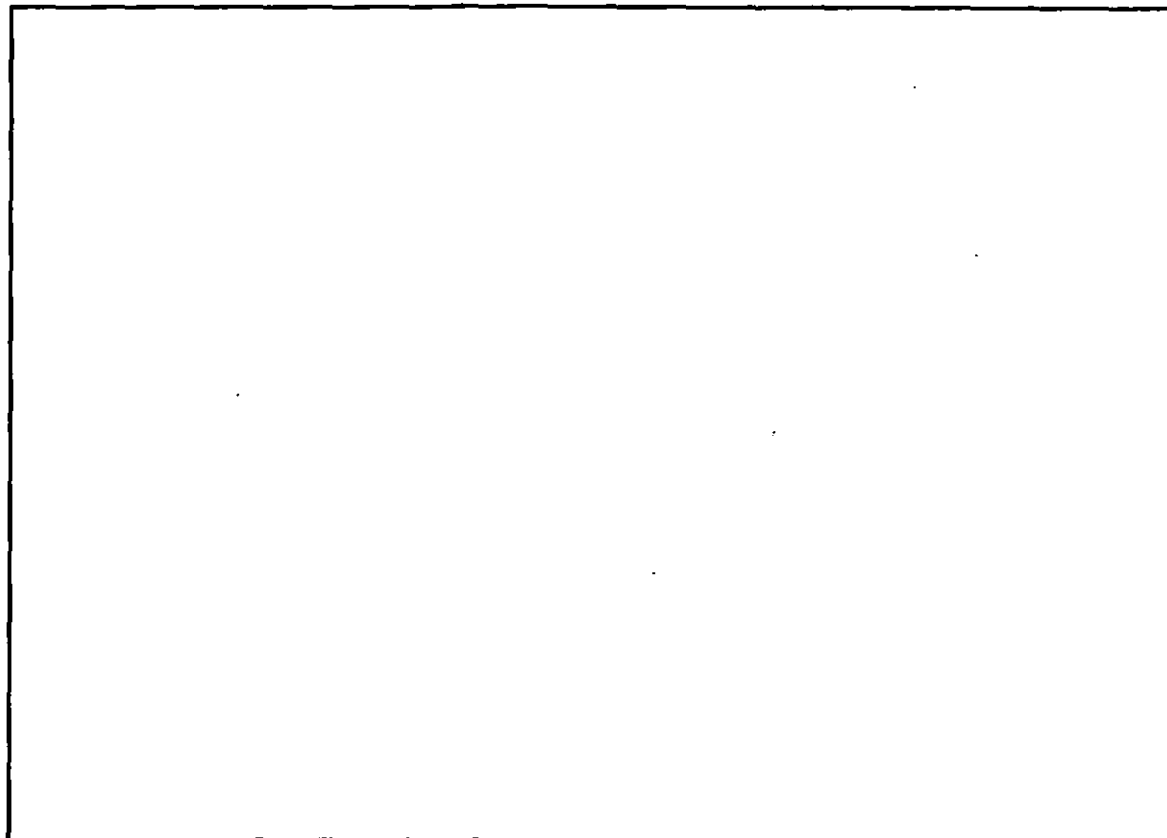
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Documents seized by the Insular Police from NPPR Headquarters and from the homes of Nationalist leaders included minutes of the meetings of the San Juan Municipal Board covering a number of years.

Minutes of the San Juan Municipal Board of the NPPR for its meeting held on August 1, 1944, includes the following report of the Treasurer of that Local Board.

Report of Treasurer
Regular Fund

Money in Treasury on July 1, 1944	\$19.81	
Dues Collected in July	<u>17.75</u>	
Total at end of July		\$37.56

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Expenditures from Regular Fund:

Dues paid to National Board for July	\$ 8.87	
(50% of the dues collected in July)		
General Expenses in July	3.00	
Expenses of Committee sent to		
Aguas Buenas	<u>5.90</u>	
Total regular expenditures in July		\$ <u>17.77</u>

Total regular fund in Treasury at end of July	\$19.79
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Emergency Fund

Total from previous month	\$10.60
Emergency dues during July	<u>1.80</u>
Total	\$ <u>12.40</u>

Emergency expenditures in July	\$ 2.00	<u>2.00</u>
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Total in Treasury from Emergency Dues	\$10.40
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The general total in the treasury at the end of July, 1944 was \$30.19.

Minutes of the San Juan Municipal Board of the NPFR for its meeting held on April 10, 1947, include the report of the Treasurer of that Local Board for March, 1947. The information in this Treasurer's report is set forth as follows:

Dues received during March	\$18.25
Less 50% of dues sent to the National Board	<u>9.13</u>
Balance	9.12

Treasury Balance March 1, 1947	85.62
Total	<u>94.74</u>

Assistance by the National Board for the	
Meeting held at Baldorioty Square	<u>15.00</u>
Total	109.74

Expenditures:

Public meeting at Baldorioty Square	\$ 61.40
Public meeting at Puerta de Tierra	<u>39.00</u>
Total	100.40

Balance in Treasury on March 31	\$ <u>9.34</u>
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Emergency Fund:

Balance on December 31, 1946	\$ 5.10
Emergency dues; January 16th	.75
" " ; February 6th	.75
" " ; February 20th	.25
" " ; March 6th	.50
" " ; March 25th	.55
Total Emergency Fund	
March 31, 1947	\$ 7.90

Grand Total in Treasury on March 31, 1947 \$17.24

2. Former Financial Officers of the NPPR

(a) Treasurer-Generals of the NPPR

ABELARDO RUIZ-MORALES	1930
AGUEDO RAMOS MEDINA	- -
PAULINO E. CASTRO-ABOLAFIA	- -
LUIS FLORENCIO VELAZQUEZ	1935-1937
ISOLINA RONDON	1937-1941
(full name FRANCISCA ISOLINA GARCIA-RONDON)	1942-1945
JOSE RIVERA-SOTOMAYOR	1941-1942
(Acting Treasurer - 1944)	1945-1948
BUENAVENTURA RODRIGUEZ-LUGO	1947
	(January to February)
JULIO DE SANTIAGO-GRAFALS	1948-1949
RAIMUNDO DIAZ-PACHECO	1950

(b) Treasurers of the Executive Council
of the NPPR at New York City

RAFAEL LOPEZ DE VICTORIA	1943
JUAN ALAMO DIAZ	1944

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(c) Delegates of the Party at New York City

JULIO PINTO-GANDIA

RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ

(d) Other Persons Who in the Past Frequently Served on NFPR Financial Commissions

JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE

JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA

FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ VARGAS

JULIO RAMON DEL RIO-ADAMES

3. Bank Accounts

(a) Bank Accounts For the Party and Party Officials

No information has been received that would indicate that a bank account was ever maintained in the name of the NFPR. However, at various times, bank accounts have been maintained in the name of the Treasurer-General of the Party.

In July, 1941, [redacted] of the NFPR, stated that the NFPR did not maintain a bank account and that he was certain that the Party had never had funds in any bank in Puerto Rico. [redacted] advised in May, 1951, that although the rules of the Party provide that the Treasurer-General should keep a bank account for the Party in his own name, Party disbursements have usually been equal to income, and a bank account has therefore been unnecessary under usual circumstances. [redacted]

[redacted] stated recently that [redacted] Municipal Boards forwarded regular monthly dues to the Treasurer-General. The informant stated that these sums were small [redacted] had decided to handle them in [redacted]

[redacted] In the latter part of [redacted] informants of known reliability in New York City, both advised that they knew of no bank accounts maintained for the NFPR.

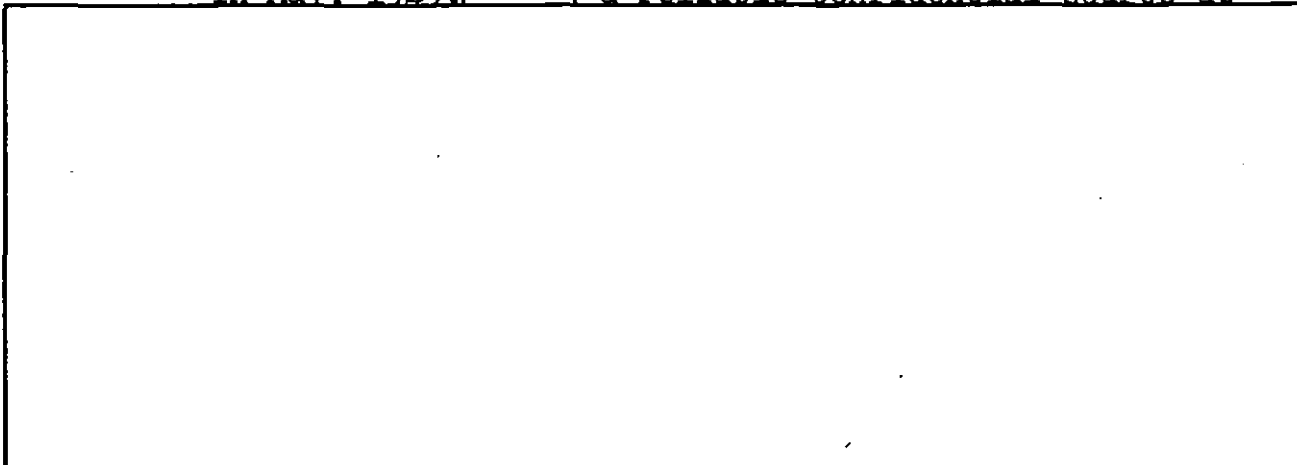
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In May, 1945, [] a reliable confidential source at



In 1946, [] made available []



Among the documents seized by the Insular Police from Nationalist leaders following the uprising of October 30, 1950, was a receipt dated January 20, 1947, signed by BUENAVENTURA RODRIGUEZ LUGO which indicated that when RODRIGUEZ LUGO assumed the position of Treasurer-General of the NPPR, he received from the former Treasurer, JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR, \$8.82 in cash and a check from the manager of the Royal Bank of Canada in the amount of \$3,150.00.

[] a reliable confidential source in San Juan, advised in September, 1948, that on September 1, 1948, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had [] at Geneva, Switzerland, by the [] in San Juan.

In April, 1950, [] advised that to the best of his knowledge there was no bank account in existence for the NPPR

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or for any officials of the Party. [] stated that the Party had never had extensive funds and that most of the current collections were made in cash and were handed directly to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS for his living expenses. [] said that all financial transactions by the Party were handled on a cash basis and that any money not turned over to ALBIZU CAMPOS was used immediately for the payment of bills. [] stated that bank transactions were sometimes used to send money to foreign representatives of the Party and that occasionally a bank check was received from the New York Municipal Board of the NPPR.

[] During interview in November, 1950, [] stated that during the time that he was Treasurer of an NPPR organization in New York City from [] the Municipal Board of the NPPR for New York City was always in debt and, to the best of his knowledge, did not have any bank account in New York City. He stated that all rent payments and similar transactions were made in cash and that any balance was kept at his home or was turned over to [] to be forwarded to Puerto Rico. b7C

In June, 1950, the following banks in Puerto Rico had no account in the name of the NPPR or its officials, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO, or JULIO DE SANTIAGO:

Banco de Ponce
Banco de Credito Y Ahorro Ponceno
Banco Popular de Puerto Rico
National City Bank of New York
Chase National Bank

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[] was found to have a "dead" savings account containing \$3.00 at the Santurce Branch of the Banco Popular.

[] a reliable confidential source at San Juan advised that []

[] On December 1, 1950, [] an NPPR officer at New York City; advised that his checking account at the West 96th Street Branch, National City Bank of New York, contained funds of the NPPR b7C

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(b) Bank Account of Mrs. ALBIZU CAMPOS
(LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU CAMPOS)

On February 7, 1942, "El Mundo," a Spanish language newspaper published in San Juan, carried an article signed by JULIO DE SANTIAGO. This article set forth a letter in which JUAN JUARBE JUARBE, the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the NPPR, told DE SANTIAGO that funds to cover the expenses of the NPPR delegation to the Pan American Congress at Rio de Janeiro should be sent to Mrs. ALBIZU CAMPOS at Lima, Peru, and that the latter would make out a check to the delegation.

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In January, 1944, [] reliable, in New York City made available a memorandum signed by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

[] New York City, to send all NPPR funds not needed for current Party expenses to Lima for deposit. It is noted that Mrs. ALBIZU CAMPOS resided in Lima, Peru, at this time.

In November, 1945, a reliable confidential source [] at Lima, Peru, advised that []

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[] a reliable confidential source in New York, advised []

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~~SECRET~~B. Sources of Funds

According to [] the principal sources of NPPR funds have been: membership dues and special assessments on the membership; special fund-raising campaigns; and donations from certain well-to-do contributors. The informant advised that under usual circumstances, the Treasurers of NPPR Municipal Boards had charge of the collecting of funds in their particular municipal areas.

1. Dues and Assessments Secured Through Municipal Boards(a) General Information

The NPPR customarily operated a system of membership dues or "cuota" whereby each member was expected to contribute certain stipulated amounts monthly to the Treasurer of the Municipal Board to which he belonged. In turn, these dues, or a percentage thereof, were transmitted by the Municipal Board Treasurer to the Treasurer-General of the Party. According to [] the amount of an individual's dues was set by each Municipal Board and, from a practical standpoint, dues were arranged individually between the Treasurer of the particular Municipal Board and the individual Party member. The dues were paid once a month and it was the duty of the Municipal Board Treasurer to make every effort to collect the dues promptly. [] advised that the lowest permissible membership dues in his recollection had been twenty-five cents per month and that the usual dues or "cuota" was about one dollar per month. Information from [] and from documents seized in November, 1950, by the Insular Police, indicates that membership dues have sometimes been set at \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00, and \$10.00, according to the ability to pay. Information supplied by [] indicates that in the case of the Arecibo Municipal Board of the NPPR, the amount that each member was expected to pay was \$1.00 monthly. [] said that at a meeting held by this Municipal Board on August 1, 1948, a dues collection was made, and that 30 of the 39 persons present turned in \$1.00 apiece.

According to [] and according to documents seized in November, 1950, by the Insular Police, the Treasurers of

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the Municipal Boards were obligated to forward the dues collected each month to the Treasurer-General of the Party by letter and at the same time to list the names of the contributors during that month and the amount received from each. [] stated that in practice, the names of those who contributed were not always set forth in the letter submitting the monthly dues to the National Board. According to [] and according to various documents seized by the Insular Police, it was common practice on the part of many Municipal Boards to remit only a percentage of the membership dues collected to the Treasurer-General of the Party. The Rio Piedras Municipal Board reportedly kept sixty percent of the dues collected from the members for its own current expenses and forwarded only forty percent to the National Board. Minutes of the San Juan Municipal Board for meetings during a period extending from 1943 to 1947 indicate that fifty percent of the income from fixed dues was given over to the National Treasury of the NPPR.

Minutes of the National Board of the NPPR for its meeting held on August 5, 1945, reflect that it was decided by the National Board to apportion NPPR membership dues in the following way: 25% for the Municipal Boards; 25% for reserve; 50% for the general expenses of the Party.

A letter dated May 3, 1948, from the Secretary of the NPPR Board at Quebradillas, Puerto Rico, to the Treasurer-General of the Party, enclosed \$5.00 as the remittance of membership dues from eight persons at Quebradillas and states that all dues received by that Board are forwarded to the National Treasury of the Party. This letter reads in part: "... we never keep a single cent for our own expenses even though you authorize us to retain 25%...."

Among other documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, were circular letters dated April 12, 1948, by the Treasurer-General of the NPPR setting forth the obligations of the Municipal Boards with regard to the membership dues and other funds received by them. This letter is translated as follows:

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"NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
Box 2762
San Juan, Puerto Rico

"April 12, 1948

"URGENT CIRCULAR LETTER

"To the PRESIDENTS and TREASURERS of
the MUNICIPAL NATIONALIST BOARDS

"Compatriots:

"In my position as Treasurer-General, I permit
myself to send you this Urgent Circular Letter to
instruct you as follows:

"Firstly: Every shipment of funds to the General
Treasury, from dues or from any other
source, either by postal money order or
check, must be sent in my name, when it
is not handed to me personally.

"Secondly: Do not give any funds to anyone who
does not present a request issued by the
Treasurer-General or by the President.

"Thirdly: Effective immediately after this circular
letter is issued, you are required to
send to the General Treasury the money
obtained from dues, not later than the
5th of each month.

"Fourthly: That the Treasury of the Nationalist
Municipal Board is requested to send to
the Treasurer-General, a list of the com-
patriots who pay monthly dues in their
municipality, for the purpose of stimulating
the increase in the same, since the amount
which is received is not enough to cover
the most urgent debts which are contracted
every month.

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"Fifthly: URGENT: In order to meet the large expenditures which the Movement has to incur, because of the commemoration of the Birthday of DE DIEGO, the High Leadership has assigned to that Board the amount of(\$.00), which it must hasten to send as soon as this letter reaches it.

"Fraternally yours,

"JULIO DE SANTIAGO
"Treasurer-General

"Note: Again, you are requested to send the dues for this month of April."

(b) Brief History of NFFR Membership Dues

Membership dues amounting to as much as \$2.00 monthly were collected from Party members during the period prior to the conviction of NFFR leaders during 1936 for conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government; but after those convictions, regular membership dues decreased for a time. [redacted] reported in January, 1943, that according to informants within the NFFR, no fixed dues were assigned to Party members during 1942 and the Party depended on collections and voluntary donations for its funds.

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As early as 1943, however, some Municipal Boards of the Party were functioning on a regular basis and collecting membership dues. Minutes for various meetings of the San Juan Municipal Board of the NFFR during the period extending from September, 1943, to April, 1947, indicate that dues were regularly collected from the membership of that Board during those years. (These minutes were among documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950.) However [redacted] advised during [redacted] that [redacted] of the NFFR, [redacted] the Municipal Boards were forwarding monthly dues to the National Treasurer at that time.

The following statements concerning Party dues were included in a resolution prepared by PAULINO E. CASTRO for

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presentation to the XXII General Assembly of the NPFR which met at San Juan on July 15, 1945:

"Resolution: WHEREAS, it is necessary that the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico continue its active campaign inside and outside of the nation in defense of the independence of Puerto Rico;

WHEREAS, it is necessary in order to carry on that activity to obtain funds in whatever legal means may be necessary;

WHEREAS, the support of the Nationalist Party concerns all the Puerto Rican people, but especially the Nationalists, and they are called upon to carry the financial burden of the Movement with the cooperation of those citizens who are ready to aid the obtaining of independence;

THEREFORE, it is resolved by this XXII National Assembly of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico to impose dues in accordance with the financial position of each Nationalist registered on the list of the Party, and every Puerto Rican who voluntarily gives his cooperation."

Minutes of a meeting of the National Board of the NPFR held at San Juan on August 5, 1945, in joint session with certain Municipal Board Officers, reflect that this meeting had been called to deal with the resolutions left pending by the National Assembly. The first item considered was a resolution organizing dues and their collection. A resolution was approved "fixing the dues at \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$5.00 for the Nationalists and cooperating members," and it was decided to proceed to raise 1000 members paying \$1.00, 500 members paying \$2.00, and 200 members paying \$5.00.

According to [] membership dues of most Party members prior to this action by the national leadership, had been about twenty-five cents to fifty cents monthly.

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By correspondence dated in October, November and December, 1945, the President of the NPPR Municipal Board for Guanica, Puerto Rico, supplied the Treasurer-General of the NPPR with the names of "members and friends" at Guanica, who were contributing their Party dues according "to the plan agreed upon." In all cases the dues or contributions listed were in the amount of \$1.00, \$2.00, or \$5.00.

Membership dues continued to produce a moderate but regular income for the National Board of the NPPR. The Treasurer's report presented to the General Assembly of the Party held on August 18, 1946, reflects that during the period July 15, 1945, to August 16, 1946, the National Treasury of the Party received \$725.50 in membership dues remitted by the Municipal Boards. During the first two months of 1948, membership dues remitted by fifteen Municipal Boards amounted to \$202.88.

However, by 1948 the national leadership of the NPPR had made many financial demands upon the Party membership and some Municipal Boards ceased to remit membership dues regularly. To improve this situation, the Treasurer-General of the Party issued circular letters calling for greater regularity in the submission of membership dues. One such letter dated April 12, 1948, was set forth earlier in this report. Documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, indicate that the letter of April 12, 1948, brought quick response from a number of Municipal Boards. For example, by letter dated April 13, 1948, the President of the NPPR Municipal Board for Ceiba, Puerto Rico, advised the Treasurer-General of the Party that, in answer to the circular letter of April 12, 1948, he was submitting a list of persons who were paying their monthly dues of fifty cents each. The letter also advised that this Municipal Board was enclosing the \$10.00 which that Board had been assessed in the circular letter.

Other circular letters were sent out by the Treasurer-General in July and November, 1948, but response to these subsequent circular letters was less gratifying. In February, 1949, [] made available a circular which the Treasurer-General was distributing at that time to the Presidents and Treasurers of the NPPR Municipal Boards. The following quotation is from this circular letter:

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"Delay on the part of Nationalist Municipal Boards (many of which send nothing) in remitting monthly dues and nonreceipt of the same punctually, is prejudicial: to our moral responsibility in the prompt payment of obligations incurred; to attention to peremptory needs of the Movement; and to the national pro-liberation project of the Party.

"The Municipal Boards as well as the Presidents and the Treasurers of those Boards should seriously consider the calls and requests of the Treasurer-General. The Treasurer-General should not have to waste his time writing letters and circulars to filial organizations in an effort to maintain the economy of the Party, and then have the matter forgotten by those charged with handling it."

In pursuance of his campaign to stimulate the payment of membership dues and assessments, the Treasurer-General of the NPPR prepared Certificates of Cooperation which were issued in December, 1948, to those Party members who had been faithful in the payment of their membership dues throughout the Party year 1948. This certificate is described in the membership section of this report.

According to information furnished in [redacted] by [redacted] the remittances of membership dues fell so far short of meeting Party obligations at that time, that the Treasurer-General of the Party laid assessments on the various Municipal Boards. [redacted]

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[redacted] advised that most of these Boards were not optimistic about raising that much money and that the leadership [redacted] had complained that they were displeased by the constant call for money.

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The value of these assessments as a means of collecting Party dues from the membership lay in the fact that some Municipal Boards did not collect regular dues from the individual members. [] advised in June, 1948, that the leadership of the NPPR Boards at Lares, Puerto Rico and at Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, had stated that no Party dues were paid or collected in those towns, but that collections were made among the membership whenever the NPPR national leadership laid an assessment on the Municipal Board.

All efforts by the Treasurer-General of the NPPR failed to produce the results desired by the Party leadership, and, [] advised that the Treasurer-General of the Party had reported during a meeting of NPPR officials held [] in San Juan, that only five Municipal Boards of the NPPR had remitted membership dues for November. [] reported the Treasurer-General complained that the \$34.00 which was sent in by those five Boards would not even begin to pay the outstanding debts of the Party. [] advised in September, 1949, that NPPR leaders on a Municipal Board level had complained that people refused to contribute as they used to do. [] reported that one long-time Nationalist had stated in August, 1949, that he could contribute only two or three dollars each month to the Party and that if that was not sufficient, the Party could drop him from its membership rolls.

In January, 1950, the newly elected Treasurer-General of the NPPR began a vigorous personal campaign to collect membership dues. By police report dated January 11, 1950, Detective [] of Mayaguez, reported that at a meeting of the Municipal Board of the NPPR for Mayaguez held on January 5, 1950, the Treasurer-General of the Party was present and advised that he had come to collect money for the NPPR; that he intended to collect membership dues, and that he intended to collect \$1,000.00 about the island.

In February, 1950, [] advised that the Treasurer-General was complaining that no one was sending in any money from the Municipal Boards and that everyone was writing that they had no more money to give. [] pointed out that the Treasurer-General had already collected many dues for the entire coming year, and he had collected other dues well in advance when he recently went on an island-wide tour. [] said

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it was logical that some Municipal Boards would therefore have no additional membership dues to forward to the Treasurer of the Party.

According to [redacted] the Treasurer-General of the Party continued to visit the various towns of the island attempting to secure membership dues and other contributions directly from the individual members during the remaining months of 1950 prior to the uprising. [redacted] has advised that this activity on the part of the Treasurer-General was most unusual and evidenced either an extreme need for funds or a distrust of the Municipal Board leadership.

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Up to the time of the revolt on October 30, 1950, the collection of membership dues continued to produce unsatisfactory results from the viewpoint of the Party leadership. In October, 1950, for example, [redacted] advised that at a meeting [redacted]

[redacted] stating that he had been successful in collecting the monthly dues from only eight persons. The informant reported that [redacted] would continue to collect dues, but that conditions were bad and many persons did not want to pay while others stated they would pay later. [redacted] the only way to improve the situation was to reduce the monthly membership dues.

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(c) Income From Membership Dues

Minutes of the San Juan Municipal Board of the NPPR were among the documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950. These minutes, covering various meetings during the years 1944 to 1947 reflect that fifty percent of the dues received by this Municipal Board were regularly forwarded to the Treasurer-General of the Party. The amount forwarded each month is set forth as follows:

August, 1944	\$ 5.87
September, 1944	5.62
October, 1944	6.12
January, 1945	4.37
February, 1945	3.63
March, 1945	2.75

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April, 1945	2.87
May, 1945	5.62
June, 1945	3.87
July, 1945	5.37
October, 1945	4.87
November, 1945	4.87
December, 1945	4.37
January, 1946	7.63
April, 1946	8.62
May, 1946	7.37
June, 1946	10.40
July, 1946	7.37
August, 1946	8.87
October, 1946	11.38
November, 1946	8.88
December, 1946	10.62
January, 1947	9.87
February, 1947	8.62
March, 1947	9.13
April, 1947	9.37

As was previously mentioned, the Treasurer's report presented to the General Assembly of the NPIR held on August 18, 1946, reflected that during the period July 15, 1945, to August 16, 1946, the National Treasury of the Party received \$725.50 in membership dues. Another document seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, was a detailed list of membership dues remitted by various Municipal Boards of the Party during January and February, 1948. This listing is set forth as follows:

NFPR Municipal Board for	Aguadilla	\$	10.00
"	"	"	9.00
"	"	"	3.65
"	"	"	50.00
"	"	"	10.00
"	"	"	6.00
"	"	"	5.00
"	"	"	12.00
"	"	"	10.00
"	"	"	10.00
"	"	"	5.00
"	"	"	47.23

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NPPR Municipal Board for Toa Baja	\$ 2.00
" " " " Vega Baja	16.00
" " " " Vega Alta	<u>7.00</u>

Total received to date - - - -\$202.88

Minutes of the March 3, 1948, meeting of the Santurce Municipal Board of the NPPR reflect that fifty percent of the dues collected by that organization were forwarded to the National Treasurer of the NPPR. A larger percentage of the dues turned in to the Municipal Board by the Sub Boards was also so forwarded. The Treasurer's report appearing in these minutes for March 3, 1948, is set forth as follows:

Dues from members and persons cooperating with the Municipal Board \$ 17.50

(Of this \$8.75 was forwarded to the National Board)

Dues turned in by Sub Board for Barrio Obrero	11.40
" " " " " " Santiago Barea	8.90
" " " " " " Melilla	<u>11.00</u>

\$ 31.30

(Of this, \$23.48 was forwarded to the National Board)

Total dues collected by Municipal and Sub Boards	\$ 48.40
Total dues forwarded to National Board	<u>32.23</u>

Balance in Treasury	\$ 16.57
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Vouchers for expenses, according to signed receipts	<u>14.25</u>
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Balance in Treasury	\$ 2.32
Previous Balance	<u>.85</u>

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Total in Treasury	\$ 3.17
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Documents seized by the Insular Police during November, 1950, include several letters transmitting membership dues to the Treasurer-General of the Party. The amount sent in by the various Boards outside the metropolitan area of San Juan-Rio Piedras, seldom amounted to more than \$10.00 monthly.

Income received from NPPR membership dues at New York City was revealed in a Treasurer's report of the NPPR Municipal Board for New York City which was seized by agents of the United States Secret Service on November 1, 1950, in connection with the arrest of [redacted] at New York City. This report was dated September, 1948, and set forth an annual accounting of membership dues: \$435.00 was listed as having been received from 65 persons, only 19 of whom were up to date in their dues payments. b7C

(d) Dues and Party Membership

Through a subpoena served on JUAN PIETRI PEREZ, Treasurer of the New York City Board of the NPPR, Assistant United States Attorney MYLES LANE secured records which included an application for membership in the NPPR at New York City dated April 20, 1948, by LYNN L. ACEVEDO (nee LYNN LOPEZ ROSAS, the wife of ROBERTO ACEVEDO, a Nationalist killed at San Juan during the revolt of October 30, 1950). The printed form of this application bears the following statement: "The Nationalist Board sets as minimum monthly dues, for all members, the amount \$1.00. Those who can and so desire should pledge higher dues according to their economic situation."

In this connection, it is noted that [redacted] in a sworn statement given to the Insular District Attorney on November 3, 1950, stated that in order to enter the Party, it was necessary to pay dues. [redacted] said that he had paid \$1.00 monthly as NPPR membership dues. b7C

Not all persons who contributed regularly to the NPPR actually held membership in the Party. Documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, indicate that the Municipal Board of the NPPR divided their regular contributors into members

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and cooperators. A letter addressed to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS dated January 29, 1948, and signed by the President of the NPPR Sub Board for Puerta de Tierra, San Juan, Puerto Rico, reports that this Sub Board of the NPPR had 23 members of whom 3 were up to date in their dues payments as of the end of December, 1947. The letter further states that this Sub Board could count on 60 cooperators who were not Nationalists but who nevertheless cooperated in every way they could. The letter lists 16 cooperators who paid dues at the rate of fifty cents for the month of December, 1947.

According to information supplied by members of the NPPR were issued credential cards called "Credenciales Patrioticas", good for one year, and were charged a fee of \$1.00 for this card.

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2. Large Contributors

Persons who contributed comparatively large sums to the Party were an important source of funds for the NPPR during past years. Many of these contributors were members of the Party but others never formally associated themselves with it.

(a) Contributors Mentioned in "Synoptic History"

Photographs of two very wealthy individuals were printed in the "Synoptic History of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico" which PAULINO E. CASTRO prepared in 1947. The laudatory paragraphs printed in connection with each of these photographs described these individuals as generous contributors. Information concerning these two individuals follows:

(1) FELIX BENITEZ-REXACH, also known as "FELITO"; born February 27, 1887, at Vieques, Puerto Rico; resident in the Dominican Republic; multi-millionaire, contractor and engineer; owner of the Hotel Normandie, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Although there is no indication that FELIX BENITEZ-REXACH has ever been an actual member of the NPPR, he has contributed large sums to the Party, and he permitted the President of the NPPR to reside as a nonpaying guest at his Hotel Normandie in San Juan. Documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, and information from [] reflects that BENITEZ-REXACH made contributions to the NPPR in 1942, 1944, 1945, and 1947, including such gifts as: \$2,000.00 sent to the NPPR at New York City shortly prior to February 17, 1946, to pay pressing Party debts; \$500.00 sent to the NPPR at New York City shortly prior to January 11, 1947; and \$1,000.00 sent as a gift to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS on December 17, 1947. The cablegram transmitting this \$1,000.00 gift was addressed to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS at San Juan and is translated as follows: "Sending you \$1,000.00 for expenses and embrace in The Fatherland." [] is reliable. b2 b7D

From December 16, 1947, to August 21, 1948, ALBIZU CAMPOS resided as a nonpaying guest of BENITEZ-REXACH at the latter's Hotel Normandie in San Juan and received hotel services totaling more than \$8,570.00.

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In 1948, BENITEZ-REXACH was described by informants as a person ready to loan money to the NPPR.

(2) OSCAR F. BRAVO-GONZALEZ; born January 19, 1882, at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico; resident at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico; President of the Mayaguez Sugar Company 1908-1932; President of the Association of Sugar Producers 1912-1932; owner of the Rochelaise Sugar Central and Distillery at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

Among the documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, was a letter dated February 17, 1946, in which RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, NPPR Delegate at New York City, wrote to JULIO DE SANTIAGO, the acting President of the NPPR in Puerto Rico, suggesting that the latter seek financial assistance for the Party from OSCAR BRAVO. MEDINA wrote that ALBIZU CAMPOS had great confidence in BRAVO but had ordered that contacts with BRAVO be made most discreetly and only in an extreme emergency.

In January, 1948, [] advised that BRAVO was willing to loan the NPPR funds to purchase a printing concern in San Juan and stated that BRAVO was "the person who paid for and actually owns the newspaper, 'Puerto Rico Libre,' although the ostensible owner is JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA." [] of unknown reliability, was familiar with NPPR publishing activity.

By police report dated May 28, 1948, at Mayaguez, Insular Police Detectives []

[] advised that they had learned from confidential sources b2 of known reliability that BRAVO gave financial assistance each b7D year to the NPPR.

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(b) Other Contributors

The following list sets forth the names of various persons who have, in the past, given considerable financial support to the NPPR through direct contributions to the representatives of the Party, through loans to the Party, or through substantial advertising placed in Nationalist publications. The appearance of any name on this list does not necessarily indicate that the person listed is or has been a member of the NPPR; and this list by no means includes all persons who have contributed to the Party. Many persons besides those listed here have contributed regularly to the NPPR.

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Contribution</u>	<u>Party Membership</u>	<u>Source</u>
BERRIOS-RAMOS, RAFAEL Property owner at Yabucoa, Puerto Rico	1942-1944, 1950 (Supported ALBIZU CAMPOS' son for several years)	Reportedly Popular, formerly NPPR	Insular Police
BERRIOS, JOSE PASCUAL Financier living in Santurce, Puerto Rico (formerly resident at Yabucoa, Puerto Rico)	1948	Unknown, formerly NPPR	Insular Police
[REDACTED] Clothing merchant, Ponce and San Juan, Puerto Rico; advertised regularly in Nationalist newspapers	1946-1950	Unknown	[REDACTED] Nationalist newspapers b2 b7D b7C
[REDACTED] Sugar magnate at Manati, Puerto Rico; reportedly gave ALBIZU CAMPOS \$500.00 check in 1944	1944	Unknown	Insular Police
CANCEL-RODRIGUEZ, RAFAEL Wholesale provision merchant at Mayaguez (presently incarcerated)	1948-1950	NPPR	[REDACTED] Insular Police, Nationalist newspapers
CARLO-TORO, ANGEL MIGUEL Land owner and merchant at Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico (was ALBIZU CAMPOS companion when ALBIZU returned to Puerto Rico in 1947; he paid for the passage of both)	1947-1948	Unknown, formerly NPPR	[REDACTED] Insular Police
CASTILLO-ORTIZ, GUILLERMO Owner of small restaurant at Santurce, Puerto Rico; formerly a restaurant and factory owner at Cayey, Puerto Rico	1948	Unknown; formerly NPPR	Insular Police

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Contribution</u>	<u>Party Membership</u>	<u>Source</u>
[REDACTED] Wealthy woman in Lima, Peru (reportedly gave \$2,000.00 to Mrs. ALBIZU CAMPOS in 1945)	1945	Unknown	[REDACTED]
CINTRON-SANTIAGO, CRISTOBAL Grocer at Santurce, Puerto Rico; advertised regularly in Nationalist papers	1948	Unknown;	Insular Police, formerly NPPR Nationalist newspapers
[REDACTED] Building contractor and stone merchant, San Juan; advertised regularly in Nationalist newspapers	1947-1950	Unknown	Nationalist newspapers b2 b7D b7C
DIAZ-MOURE, ANDRES Owner of restaurant and other property in Bayamon	1948	Reportedly	Insular Police Independentist
[REDACTED] Furniture merchant at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	1948	Unknown	[REDACTED] Insular Police, Nationalist newspapers
[REDACTED] Clothing merchant in San Juan; advertised regularly in Nationalist newspapers	1948-1950	Unknown	Nationalist newspapers
FERNANDEZ-LATIMER, EDMUNDO BERMUDEZ; aka., EDMUNDO BERMUDEZ-FERNANDEZ, EDMUNDO B. FERNANDEZ Distillery owner at Bayamon, Puerto Rico	1944-1950	Reportedly	Insular Police, Independentist Nationalist newspapers

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Contribution</u>	<u>Party Membership</u>	<u>Source</u>
GARCIA-CASANOVAS, LUIS Engineering contractor and merchant at Caguas, Puerto Rico	1944	Independentist formerly NPPR	Insular Police
GONZALEZ-BOULLERCI, PEDRO Merchant at Santurce, Puerto Rico	1948	Unknown; formerly NPPR	Insular Police
GRAJALES-OCASIO, JOSE RAMON Owner of a small clothing factory at Bayamon, Puerto Rico	1948-1950	NPPR	<input type="checkbox"/> Insular Police
MATOS-BERNIER, FELIX; aka., MATOS-GARCES, FELIX Garage owner at Caguas, Puerto Rico; advertised regularly in Nationalist newspapers	1946-1948	NPPR	Insular Police, Nationalist newspapers b2 b7D
MEJIAS-RAMOS, GREGORIO Owner of a radio shop in Santurce, Puerto Rico	1948	Unknown; formerly NPPR	Insular Police
<input type="checkbox"/> Merchant at Sabana Grande, Puerto Rico; advertised regularly in Nationalist newspapers	1946-1948	Unknown	Nationalist newspapers, Insular Police
PABON-RIOPEDRE, PEDRO ULISES Druggist and property owner at San German (presently on bond awaiting trial)	1946-1948	NPPR	Insular Police

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Contribution</u>	<u>Party Membership</u>	<u>Source</u>
RODRIGUEZ-MENDEZ, BELISARIO Property owner at Naguabo, Puerto Rico (brother of IGNACIO RIVERA-MENDEZ)	1947	Unknown; formerly NPPR	Insular Police
RODRIGUEZ-MORELL, FELIX; 1948 aka., RODRIGUEZ-MONELL, FELIX Furniture merchant at Caguas, Puerto Rico		Unknown; formerly NPPR	<input type="checkbox"/> Insular Police
RODRIGUEZ-TORRES, FRANCISCO Owner of a shirt factory at Bayamon, Puerto Rico	1948		Independentist Insular Police
RODRIGUEZ-MENDEZ, IGNACIO (deceased) Merchant and property owner at Fajardo, Puerto Rico (financial sustainer of NPPR at Fajardo prior to death)	1944-1947	NPPR	Insular Police
<input type="checkbox"/> Furniture merchant at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	1948	Unknown	Insular Police, Nationalist newspapers
TORRES-ACEVEDO, DAMIAN Merchant at Utuado, Puerto Rico (presently incarcerated)	1947-1950	NPPR	<input type="checkbox"/> Insular Police, Nationalist newspapers
VELAZQUEZ-OLMEDO, ERASMO Furniture merchant at Caguas, Puerto Rico	1948-1950	NPPR	<input type="checkbox"/> Insular Police, Nationalist newspapers

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Contribution</u>	<u>Party Membership</u>	<u>Source</u>
[redacted] Furniture merchant at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico; advertised regularly in Nationalist newspapers	1948-1950	Unknown	Nationalist newspapers
VICENTE-AGUAYO, RAMON M. Wholesale feed merchant in San Juan; advertised regularly in Nationalist newspapers	1946-1950	Unknown; formerly NPPR	Nationalist newspapers
ALAMO-DIAZ, JUAN Druggist at Bayamon; Puerto Rico; reportedly gave direct financial assistance to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS	1948-1950	NPPR	[redacted] Insular Police, Nationalist newspapers
BERMUDEZ-RIOS, JOSE E.Z.D. Land owner and business- man at Dorado, Puerto Rico (presently incarcerated)	1948	NPPR	Insular Police b2 b7C b7D
COBIAN-ESPINA, ANGEL Merchant at Comerio, Puerto Rico	1948	Unknown; formerly NPPR	Insular Police
MALDONADO, AGUSTIN Shoe merchant at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	1948	NPPR	Insular Police
VALLE-DIAZ, LUIS Dry goods merchant at Rio Piedras (advertised regularly in Nationalist newspapers)	1948-1950	Unknown; formerly NPPR	[redacted] and Nationalist newspapers [redacted] is of un- known reliability but is familiar with NPPR activity in the Rio Piedra area.)

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Contribution</u>	<u>Party Membership</u>	<u>Source</u>
BURGOS-FUENTES, RAFAEL A. Landowner at Cayey, Puerto Rico. (Presently incarcerated)	1948-1950	NPPR	<input type="checkbox"/> Insular Poli-
FERRER-OLIVIERI, JAIME Landowner at Yauco, Puerto Rico	1942	Unknown; Formerly NPPR	Insular Police
GARCES-DORREGA, CESAR Hotel owner at Arecibo, Puerto Rico (advertised regularly in Nationalist newspapers)	1943-1950	NPPR	Insular Police, Nationalist news- papers.
<input type="checkbox"/> Furniture merchant at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	1951	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
VILLAFANE-FIGUEROA, VALENTINE Landowner at Fajardo, Puerto Rico	1948- 1950	NPPR	<input type="checkbox"/> Insular Police

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3. Fund-Raising Campaigns

Fund-raising campaigns have been one of the principal sources of income for the NPPR. All information indicates that membership dues and assessments have never produced sufficient money to satisfy the financial commitments of the Party, and that the NPPR has very frequently initiated special campaigns to raise funds.

(a) Survey of Past Campaigns

While PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was incarcerated from 1937 to 1943, no large financial campaigns by the NPPR were reported. However, a campaign was conducted in the early months of 1942 to raise funds in connection with the illness of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS' son and to finance the commemorative activity which the NPPR sponsored on April 16, 1942, in honor of the anniversary of the birth of the Puerto Rican patriot JOSE DE DIEGO. An article signed by the Treasurer-General and the acting President of the Party appeared in the April 22nd issue of "El Imparcial", a Spanish language newspaper published daily in San Juan. This article advised that the fund drive mentioned above had closed on April 14, 1942, and warned all potential contributors to make certain that their contributions were given only to authorized collectors who presented credentials signed by the Treasurer-General, the Secretary-General, or the acting President of the Party and stamped with the Party's official seal. Documents found in the possession of the acting Party President, JULIO DE SANTIAGO, when he was arrested in May, 1942, for violation of the Selective Service Law, reflect that during the above-mentioned fund drive, \$277.00 was collected for the sickness expenses of PEDRO ALBIZU, JUNIOR, and that \$338.00 was collected for the expenses of the Party.

After the release of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, the cost of his support and hospitalization so increased Party expenditures as to make fund-raising campaigns imperative. Information from [redacted] of known reliability, during 1944, and items appearing in documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, indicate that the NPPR conducted a vigorous campaign in the summer of 1944 to raise funds for the support of ALBIZU CAMPOS. [redacted] advised that [redacted]

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United States, planned to raise \$1,000.00 which would be sent to ALBIZU CAMPOS in New York City to pay for his hospital expenses there. Information from [] reflects that the NPPR leadership in Puerto Rico did send \$1,000.00 to New York City early in [] advised that he had learned [] that the [] had been active during the above-mentioned collection. According to [] and ENAMORADO CUESTA had charge of the campaign in the San Juan-Arecibo-Humacao area while JULIO DE SANTIAGO and LUIS MOJICA-VALENTIN had charge of the campaign in the Mayaguez area. [] advised that JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR, acting as Treasurer in the absence of ISOLINA RONDON, had over-all charge of the fund-raising campaign.

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While PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS lived in New York City from 1943 to 1948, the call for general fund-raising campaigns originated with NPPR leadership there. For example, by letter dated September 5, 1944, at New York City, JULIO FINO GANDIA, the Secretary-General of the NPPR, wrote to the acting President of the Party in Puerto Rico stating that the NPPR had incurred great debts in connection with the ill health of ALBIZU CAMPOS and that "it is absolutely necessary and urgent that a collection be made immediately throughout the nation on a big scale." A similar call for financial assistance was sent to the acting President of the NPPR by the NPPR Delegate at New York City in a letter dated at New York on April 12, 1946. Both of these letters were among documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950.

During 1944 and 1945, [] furnished detailed information concerning a fund-raising campaign that was conducted by the NPPR []. [] advised that this campaign was authorized by the National Board of the Party at a meeting held [] at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. He reported that a plan was adopted whereby a financial committee []

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[] begin a campaign of contacting Nationalists, Nationalist sympathizers, factories and places of business for contributions to the NPPR. The goal for this fund-raising drive was set at \$50,000.00. It was agreed that if the money was not obtained within a month by this method, the Nationalists would begin a public campaign for the collection of money by placing in the plaza of various towns of Puerto Rico collection tables decorated with Nationalist flags and pictures.

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In November, 1944, [] advised that information secured at Vega Baja, Puerto Rico, indicated that the Municipal Board for that community had been directed by the National Board of the NPPR to collect \$300.00 toward a fund which was being raised during November, 1944, to be sent to New York City to cover the debts incurred by the hospitalization of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

[] advised in December, 1944, that private solicitations had failed to raise sufficient money to meet the obligations of the Party and that, therefore, a public campaign was begun. In its issue of December 9, 1944, "Puerto Rico Libre," an anti-American Spanish language newspaper published in San Juan by JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA, carried a proclamation signed by PEDRO PEREZ FAGAN, acting President of the NPPR, and ERASMO VELAZQUEZ OLMEDO, acting Secretary of the NPPR, to the effect that the NPPR had incurred large debts in regard to the health of the Party President, ALBIZU CAMPOS, who was hospitalized in New York City, and that the National Board of the NPPR had resolved to solicit publicly the funds needed to pay for these debts. On December 10, 1944, "El Imparcial", a Spanish language newspaper published daily in San Juan, carried a statement by the acting President of the NPPR, announcing that the fund-raising campaign would begin on December 10th to last through December 31st, 1944. The announcement stated that persons authorized to collect money would carry credentials signed by ISOLINA RONDON, Treasurer of the NPPR.

[] advised in December, 1944, that to open the public campaign for funds, the Treasurer-General of the NPPR directed that tables be placed at the two entrances of the "Hipodromo Quintana" (a race track), in Hato Rey, during the session of the Pro Independence Congress held there on December 10, 1944. It was hoped that the Independentists attending this Congress would make large contributions. [] advised that the Treasurer-General was in charge of the collection at the Hipodromo, that she was assisted by a number of persons, including JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR, and advised that \$625.00 was collected at the Hipodromo. [] reported that following this collection on December 10, 1944, the Treasurer-General announced that the fund-raising campaign would begin in all of the towns throughout the island. The Treasurer-General herself undertook to set up collection tables in Rio

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Piedras, Puerto Rico, and tables adorned with flags and portraits were set up in the recreation plaza and the market plaza there, each under the supervision of one or more Nationalists.

[] advised in January, 1945, that although the fund-raising drive was to have ended on December 21, 1944, so little money had been collected by the Nationalists that the Treasurer-General []

[] issue a proclamation extending the campaign. [] said that the campaign in San Juan was not well started until after the first of the year 1945. In April, 1945, [] advised that the Treasurer-General of the NPPR had stated that up to that time \$2,500.00 had been collected in the fund-raising drive which had started on November 12, 1944. According to [], the Treasurer-General reported that the largest amounts had come from San Juan, Ponce and Rio Piedras and expressed disappointment that some of the Municipal Boards of the Party had made no effort to collect money. b2 b7D

Information from [], received in May and June of 1945, and material contained in the documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, indicate that the NPPR conducted fund-raising campaigns during 1945 to finance the NPPR delegation to the World Security Conference of the United Nations and to pay for the legal defense of the Secretary-General of the NPPR who had been charged with violation of the Selective Service Law. In addition, the Party continued fund drives to raise money for regular expenditures such as those made in support of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and those made in connection with public meetings held by the Party. Information from [] received in November, 1945, and material and documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, reflect that a campaign to collect funds for ALBIZU CAMPOS was conducted in Puerto Rico during November and December of 1945. b2 b7D

Documents seized by the Insular Police indicate that the NPPR in Puerto Rico tried to raise \$3,000.00 in a fund-raising campaign during March, 1946, but that on March 31, 1946, the General Treasury of the Party contained only \$516.73 of which \$200.00 was set aside for transmission to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS at New York City. Another campaign was instituted at a specially convoked meeting of Party leaders held at San Juan on April 16, 1946, in response to an urgent call for funds received from the

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NPPR Delegate at New York City. It was proposed at this meeting that \$5,000.00 be raised from among Party sympathizers and it was decided not to hold an open public collection because there was in effect a ruling by the National Board forbidding such collections. Funds were solicited by Municipal Boards and by a financial committee of the Party leadership. It is not known how much was collected in these various campaigns; but the total collected between July 15, 1945, and August 16, 1946, was set forth in the report of the Treasurer-General presented to the Annual Assembly of the Party on August 18, 1946. This report reflected that during those thirteen months, \$4,730.83 was collected and turned in to the General Treasury by various Municipal Boards, while \$1,358.29 was collected by a financial committee of Party leaders.

Minutes of the San Juan Municipal Board of the NPPR for its meeting held on October 17, 1946, reflect that the President of that Board had headed a fund-raising committee which had solicited contributions in various towns about the island. The minutes indicate that the committee headed by this Board President turned over the sum of \$1,848.14 to the Treasurer-General of the Party when its work was completed in October, 1946.

Fund-raising campaigns continued to occupy NPPR attention during 1947, and in May, 1947, [] advised that, according to [] an island-wide collection of funds was made during April, 1947, and was quite successful.

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According to information furnished by [] the NPPR carried on a full-scale fund-raising campaign in late 1947 to rehabilitate the Party finances. [] has stated that when PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS returned to Puerto Rico in December, 1947, both the Party and the Party President were in financial straits.) The financial campaign began with an attempt to secure funds privately by direct solicitation on the part of Party leaders, but in December, 1947, [] advised that the campaign had taken on a public character and that all over the island, the general public was being urged to contribute. Collection tables were set up in the public plazas, and public address systems mounted in automobiles were used to advertise the campaign. In December, 1950, [] recalled that this campaign was carried over into 1948 and that a considerable sum was secured.

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It is not known how much money was secured from the public during this campaign in 1947 and 1948, but the amount secured by direct solicitation on the part of the Treasurer-General was set forth in a listing of names and amounts received dated March 1, 1948. This listing (which was among documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950) sets forth the sum of \$1,170.50 as the total amount secured by direct solicitation.

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In March, 1948, [] advised that [] past obligations of the Party had used up all funds collected so that a new fund-raising campaign was necessary with a three-man commission of Party leaders being named to collect funds. According to information received from [] similar fund-raising commissions were named by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS in July, August and September, 1948, but their efforts did not succeed in alleviating the financial difficulties of the NFPR. According to [] the Municipal Boards of the NFPR collected \$1,355.00 in a special campaign during November, 1948; [] pointed out, however, that \$1,200.00 of this amount would have to be paid out for expenses incurred in connection with the NFPR public meeting held on November 19, 1948, at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

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Fund-raising campaigns continued to be held in 1949, but with diminishing returns. [] advised in April, 1949, that a meeting of NFPR Municipal and National Board officials was held at NFPR Headquarters, San Juan. [] at this meeting the Municipal Board officers of the Party turned in about \$1,100.00 representing their collections during a special fund-raising campaign. Information furnished [] concerning a similar campaign conducted during November, 1949, reflect that only \$612.00 was collected during an intensive drive from November 1st to November 27th, 1949.

According to information furnished by [] fund-raising commissions canvassed the island for contributions several times during 1949 but were never able to secure any sizeable sums. On at least one occasion, a three-man fund-raising commission visited several towns about the island (on September 8, 1949) soliciting contributions, but secured no money whatsoever.

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During 1950, fund-raising campaigns were even less successful. [] advised in January, 1950, that []

[] spent \$26.00 traveling around the island soliciting contributions and had collected only \$11.00. [] advised on various dates during 1950 that the Treasurer-General continued to canvass the island for contributions, sometimes being accompanied by other Nationalist leaders. However, in September, 1950, [] estimated that the total amount collected by the Treasurer-General during the first nine months of 1950 was approximately \$1,000.00, and [] stated that most of this represented Party membership dues. b2 b7D

(b) Objectives

Fund-raising campaigns by the NPPR may be divided into three general classifications according to their objectives: (1) those designed to bolster general Party finances and to provide support for the Party President; (2) those conducted to finance some special Party project - chiefly international propaganda work or aid to arrested Nationalists; and (3) those intended to meet the expenses of one of the public meetings held by the Party.

The larger, full-scale campaigns have been those aimed at Party solvency and at providing support for ALBIZU CAMPOS. Such fund drives were made when requested by the top Party leadership and when authorized by the National Board of the Party. It is noted that special meetings of the National Board and Municipal Board officers of the NPPR were convoked by FEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS []

[] at NPPR headquarters, San Juan. According to information furnished by [] the principal item on the agenda at each of these Party meetings was the need for a fund-raising campaign to strengthen the finances of the NPPR. b2 b7D

These fund-raising campaigns have usually been headed by a commission consisting of the Treasurer-General and two other leaders appointed by the Party President. Information received from [] indicates that the financial goal of the campaign was set by ALBIZU CAMPOS and that the fund-raising commission worked under ALBIZU CAMPOS' immediate supervision.

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[] advised in August, 1948, that ALBIZU CAMPOS met with such a financial commission [] to discuss the status of the campaign being carried on by the commission and especially the commission's failure to reach the financial goal set by ALBIZU CAMPOS. In these large-scale campaigns, the Treasurers of the NPPR Municipal Boards have acted as agents of the Treasurer-General and have turned over to the General Treasury of the Party all funds which they have collected, less the expenses of the collection.

Campaigns to raise funds for special Party projects were also initiated by the national leadership of the Party. In April, 1949, [] reported that at a meeting of the NPPR National and Municipal Board officers held at San Juan on April 10, 1949, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS specifically stated that the NPPR must campaign for funds in order to support the foreign representatives of the Party. In March, 1949, [] had made available a card bearing an impression of the NPPR flag and reading as follows:

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"Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
Treasurer-General
Box 2762
San Juan, Puerto Rico

"Compatriot or Friend:

"Contribute to the sending and maintenance of the Nationalist Delegation which must present the case of the national sovereignty of Puerto Rico to the Conference of Dependent Countries to be held at Havana, Republic of Cuba; the opening is scheduled for the 15th of the present month of March, 1949.

/s/ JULIO DE SANTIAGO
Treasurer-General"

Aid for arrested Nationalists has also been the object of special fund-raising campaigns initiated by the National Board of the Party. According to [], ALBIZU CAMPOS declared early in 1944 that if at any time an NPPR member should become involved with the Federal authorities because of his political beliefs, it was the responsibility of the other members of the Party to

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raise his bail. [] advised that ALBIZU CAMPOS had stated that such financial assistance must be raised separately and not taken from the General Treasury of the Party. In June, 1945, [] advised that a committee was set up by the NPPR in New York City to raise \$1,000.00 for the defense of the Secretary-General of the Party, JULIO FINTO GANDIA.

By letter dated [], at Mayaguez, [] the NPPR, wrote to the [] of the NPPR, stating that the Nationalists in Puerto Rico had been asked to raise a special fund for the defense of JULIO FINTO GANDIA. [] to take responsibility for this work in Ponce, Puerto Rico.

In late 1949 and early 1950, an active campaign was carried on in Puerto Rico to raise funds to finance the appeal of the Nationalists who had been convicted of Selective Service violations. These campaigns were directed by the Treasurer-General of the Party but were conducted on a Municipal Board level. Committees from the Municipal Boards solicited donations, tended collection tables and sometimes, particularly in the case of the Mayaguez Board of the NPPR, held fund-raising activities known as "estudiantinas" to raise funds from the general public. A leaflet secured on November 15, 1949, from the Nationalists who were attending a collection table at Ponce, Puerto Rico, is translated as follows:

"Aid in the defense of the eight Puerto Rican youth imprisoned for fighting Yankee military conscription - This way you will prevent your own sons and brothers from falling into the clutches of the Yankee Army."

Where the primary purpose of the fund-raising campaign was to finance some special public meeting commemorating one of the special dates venerated by the NPPR, the responsibility for conducting the campaign has usually rested with the Municipal Boards of the Party. A committee of the Local Board has usually been designated to make the collections and any funds which they secure in excess of those needed by the Municipal Board for the expenses of the commemorative occasion are customarily turned in to the Treasurer-General. All such

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fund-raising campaigns carried on by the Municipal Boards were subject to the approval of the Treasurer-General who, under the Constitution of the Party, could enjoin the Local Board from engaging in that sort of activity.

Information from [] from the Insular Police, and from documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, reflects that it was regular practice for the various Municipal Boards to raise funds for their own expenses in connection with commemorative occasions. Minutes for various meetings of the San Juan Municipal Board for the years 1943 to 1947 and for meetings of the Santurce Municipal Board from 1948 to 1950 were among documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950. These minutes reflect that those Boards conducted special campaigns to solicit funds for the expenses of the various commemorative activities of the Party and especially for the activities held in the San Juan and Santurce area on April 16th of each year in commemoration of the birth date of JOSE DE DIEGO. At times these two Boards worked jointly, as in 1950 when minutes of the Santurce Board reflect that a joint meeting of the two Boards was held on January 16, 1950, wherein plans were laid to meet the expenses that would be incurred on April 16, 1950. The minutes show that a committee consisting of members of both Boards was chosen to solicit funds and that it was decided to raise \$300.00 by March 30, 1950, and to divide this amount equally between the two Municipal Boards. b2 b7D

At Ponce, Puerto Rico, the Local Board of the NPER conducted special campaigns to raise money for the expenses incurred in celebrating the "Dia de la Raza" (Day of the Race, as Columbus Day is called in Puerto Rico). A card asking for contributions was passed out by Nationalists at Ponce on October 12, 1950. Several of these cards were secured, and the information contained on them is translated as follows:

"Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
Municipal Board of Ponce

"October 12
1492

(Flag)

October 12
1950

Flag of the Race

"We respectfully solicit your economic cooperation to meet the expenses for this meeting commemorating the Day of the Race.

"Thank you,

/s/ ESTANISLAO LUGO SANTIAGO,
- 339 - Treasurer"

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~~SECRET~~(c) Methods(1) Solicitation By NPPR Leaders and Commissions

The campaigns initiated by the national leadership of the Party to provide for the general expenses of the NPPR were directed by the Treasurer-General of the Party, who was assisted by a financial commission. Such commissions of NPPR leaders were also appointed to raise funds for the special expenditures of the Party in the field of international relations. It is noted that in a letter dated September 15, 1944, at New York City, the Secretary-General of the NPPR, JULIO PINTO GANDIA, wrote to the acting President of the NPPR in Puerto Rico discussing financial campaigns and stating that all such campaigns should be made through the Treasurer-General of the NPPR.

In these general fund-raising campaigns, the Treasurer-General and/or other persons designated to serve on the fund-raising commission, visited Nationalists, Nationalist sympathizers and business houses, soliciting contributions. One such campaign, conducted in 1946 by a committee headed by the President of the NPPR Municipal Board for San Juan, BUENAVENTURA RODRIGUEZ LUGO, is reported in the minutes of the San Juan Municipal Board for its meeting held on October 17, 1946. The report reflects that RODRIGUEZ LUGO and his committee collected \$1,317.46 in San Juan; \$186.39 in Bayamon, Puerto Rico; \$239.67 in Caguas, Puerto Rico; \$21.09 in San Lorenzo, Puerto Rico; and \$83.53 in Santurce, Puerto Rico. The minutes indicate that this fund-raising commission incurred expenses totaling \$218.00 for flags, buttons, advertising, and aid in cash to several needy comrades; the minutes reflect that the commission turned over a total of \$1,848.14 to the Treasurer-General of the Party upon the completion of the campaign.

Persons who have been reported as serving on the general fund-raising commissions or committees of the Party in Puerto Rico are listed below:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Activity</u>
PAULINO E. CASTRO	1939, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948
JOSE ENAMORADA CUESTA	1944

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Activity</u>
JULIO RAMON DEL RIO	1948, 1949, 1950
JULIO DE SANTIAGO	1942; 1944, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949
RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO	1950
LUIS GARCIA-CASANOVA	1939
JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE	1948
FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ VARGAS	1944, 1949
JUAN JACA HERNANDEZ	1944
FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI	1939
RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ	1948, 1949
JOSE ANTONIO NEGRON-RODRIGUEZ	1950
JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR	1944, 1946, 1947, 1948
BUENAVENTURA RODRIGUEZ-LUGO	1939, 1946
ISCLINA RONDON	1939, 1944, 1945
PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ	1945, 1946

(2) By NPPR Municipal Boards
Through Treasurers or Committees

Whenever the NPPR planned a large scale financial campaign, the Treasurer-General of the Party contacted the Municipal Boards personally or by correspondence and directed them to solicit funds for the Party. In activities of this nature, the Treasurer of the Municipal Board and any local committee appointed to work with him acted as agents of the Treasurer-General of the NPPR.

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Minutes of the San Juan Municipal Board of the NPPR for its meeting held on July 11, 1944, contain a resolution intended to implement the fund-raising campaign which had been authorized by the General Assembly of the NPPR at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, earlier in 1944. This resolution called for a committee of two persons who would work in cooperation with a committee appointed by the Santurce Municipal Board and the NPPR Delegate for the City of San Juan, so as to make the fund-raising campaign a success in the district of San Juan.

Minutes of the San Juan Municipal Board for its meeting held on December 12, 1944, contain the following letter which that Board prepared for transmissal to the Treasurer-General of the Party:

"It is our knowledge that you are in charge of appointing the members of the committee which is going to collect the necessary funds from the public and (we request) that you come in person on Thursday, the 14th of this month, to give us more information and to name the members of our committee."

Minutes of the San Juan Municipal Board for meetings held on various dates in 1943, 1944, 1945 and 1946, and minutes of the Santurce Board for meetings held in 1948, 1949 and 1950 indicate that special collection campaigns were frequently conducted by those local Municipal Boards at the instigation of the Treasurer-General of the NPPR. The minutes indicate that these campaigns were under the immediate supervision of the President or Treasurer of the Municipal Board concerned and that in some cases the Treasurer or President asked the members of the Municipal Board to raise certain amounts of money from among their friends and friends of the NPPR; while in other cases, committees were appointed with the responsibility of visiting business houses and persons known to be friendly to the independence movement. Minutes of the Santurce Municipal Board for its meeting held on August 8, 1950, reflect that the President of the Municipal Board stated there was an urgent need for a general fund-raising campaign in order to defray the expenses of the Nationalist movement. The minutes indicate that a committee consisting of three persons was appointed to go out and contact financial sources. (The above mentioned minutes were among documents seized by the Insular Police during November, 1950.)

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In July, 1948, Insular Police Officer [redacted] advised that a committee of NPPR leaders at Jayuya, Puerto Rico, were contacting business houses there soliciting contributions which were to be sent to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS to bolster the finances of the NPPR. In November, 1948, [redacted] advised that a committee of the NPPR Municipal Board for Rio Piedras had been contacting merchants in that town to meet the past obligations and the current expenses of the NPPR. [redacted] advised in November, 1949, that at a meeting which the NPPR Municipal Board for Mayaguez had held [redacted] of that Municipal Board had read a letter from the national leadership of the Party requesting that the Mayaguez Municipal Board undertake a fund drive to collect money for the NPPR. In October, 1950, [redacted] advised that the [redacted] of the Municipal Board of the NPPR for Santurce, Puerto Rico, had stated [redacted] appointed the Treasurer of the Santurce Municipal Board and two other persons as a commission to contact business houses in Santurce, soliciting funds for the NPPR. [redacted] said that \$75.00 was reportedly collected in one week by this activity.

The various Municipal Boards of the Party frequently organized campaigns to raise money for their expenses in connection with NPPR commemorative holidays. This was especially true of the Boards in those communities where the public meetings commemorating those dates were to be held. The Municipal Boards of San Juan and Santurce were especially concerned with the celebration of the birthday of JOSE DE DIEGO held in the San Juan area on April 16th; while the Ponce Municipal Board of the NPPR was especially responsible for the commemorative activities held in Ponce, Puerto Rico, on March 21st and October 12th of each year. [redacted] and the Insular Police have frequently reported such financial campaigns being carried on by the Municipal Boards and their information is confirmed by that which appears in the documents which were seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950.

(3) "Estudiantinas" and Door-to-Door Collections

To collect funds from the general public, the NPPR has sometimes used door-to-door collections in the immediate vicinity of the place where an NPPR celebration was being held. Such activity was observed on April 16, 1948, near the Barcelo Plaza in Barrio Obrero, Santurce, Puerto Rico, where an NPPR

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celebration was being held in honor of the birthday of JOSE DE DIEGO.

More frequently, door-to-door collections were made in connection with activities known as "estudiantinas". In non-Nationalist usage, an "estudiantina" refers to a musical entertainment activity carried on by students of college age for the purpose of arousing interest in some cause or for the purpose of raising money from the general public. In Nationalist usage, the "estudiantina" has been a fund-raising campaign conducted by representatives of some Municipal Board of the NPPR. Some of these representatives would provide music or carry placards calling for contributions. Other specially designated persons would collect the contributions, soliciting them from individuals and from door-to-door.

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In July, 1948, Insular Police Officer [redacted] of Ponce, Puerto Rico, advised that such an activity was being carried on in Ponce by several Nationalists under the leadership of the President of the Ponce Municipal Board of the NPPR. Officer [redacted] reported that solicitations were made from house to house, while music was provided by a small band.

Information received from Insular Police and from informants indicates that the NPPR Municipal Board for Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, frequently made use of the "estudiantina" as a device for raising the funds needed by the NPPR.

In July, 1949, Detective [redacted] of the Insular Police at Mayaguez, advised that on June 26, 1949, permission was granted by the municipal authorities to the Mayaguez Municipal Board of the NPPR to hold a parade in that city to obtain funds for Party members who had recently been convicted of violation of the Selective Service Law. The parade lasted from ten o'clock in the morning until noon on June 26th; placards were carried by the marchers, and contributions were solicited by those who were in charge of the activity.

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In September, 1949, Insular Police Lieutenant FRANCISCO ROVIRA, Commandant of the Police Detachment at Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico, advised that an "estudiantina" was held by the Mayaguez and Cabo Rojo Boards of the NPPR in Barrio Monte

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Grande of Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico, on September 18, 1949, from nine o'clock in the morning until twelve noon. Lieutenant ROVIRA reported that a group of approximately twenty-five Nationalists paraded on the streets of Cabo Rojo, playing guitars and carrying signs reading: "EVERY GOOD PUERTO RICAN IS OBLIGATED TO THE RECONQUEST OF OUR SOVEREIGNTY." "CONTRIBUTE TO THE EXTERMINATION OF YANKEE DESPOTISM IN OUR COUNTRY." "AS A GOOD PUERTO RICAN HELP OUR BROTHERS IN PRISON." Contributions were solicited from the public by the President and Treasurer of the Mayaguez Municipal Board who appeared to be jointly in charge of the "estudiantina."

[] advised in November, 1949, that in response to an appeal by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, the Mayaguez Municipal Board of the NPPR had held various "estudiantinas" in the towns in the vicinity of Mayaguez, and that approximately \$500.00 was collected in Ponce, Guayama, San German and Yauco, Puerto Rico. [] advised in January, 1950, that a meeting of the Mayaguez Municipal Board of the NPPR was held on

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[] at which plans were laid for an "estudiantina" to take place at San Sebastian on the following Sunday. This activity is described in detail on Page 191 of this report. In February, 1950, Insular Police Detective [] advised that the Mayaguez Municipal Board of the NPPR had met on February 2, 1950, and had planned an "estudiantina" to be held in Rincon and Anasco, Puerto Rico, on February 5, 1952. Detective [] advised that other such activities were planned for Arecibo, Utuado, Aguada and Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, in the following weeks. Later in February, 1950, Detective [] advised that the "estudiantina" was carried out at Rincon and at Anasco, Puerto Rico, on February 5, 1950, and that about \$57.00 was collected. He reported that teams consisting of two persons went from house to house making collections and that in each case, one member of the team was dressed as a Cadet and served as a guard for the other person who actually solicited the contribution. [] advised in February, 1950, that the Treasurer of the Municipal Board of the NPPR for Mayaguez had stated that the "estudiantina" which members of that Board had held in Arecibo, Puerto Rico, on February 12, 1950, had been a failure financially.

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In March, 1950, Detective [] advised that at the regular weekly meeting of the Mayaguez Municipal Board

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of the NPPR, "estudiantinas" were planned for March 23, 1950, to raise funds in Lares and Moca, Puerto Rico. It was also planned that a similar activity would soon thereafter be held in Cabo Rojo. However, in April, 1950, Detective [redacted] advised that at a meeting of the NPPR Municipal Board for Mayaguez held on March 23, 1950, it was decided to suspend all "estudiantinas" in the Mayaguez area because the Ponce Municipal Board of the NPPR was accusing the Mayaguez Board of failure to forward the sums collected to the National Treasury of the Party. At this meeting, it was reported that nearly \$1,000.00 had been collected by the Mayaguez Board by means of the "estudiantinas."

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In July, 1950, [redacted] reported that [redacted]

[redacted] Arecibo area that an "estudiantina" be held at Arecibo, and that in connection with the activity, recordings of some of ALBIZU CAMPOS' old speeches be played on loud speakers.

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(4) Public Collections; Collection Tables

One of the methods used by the NPPR for collecting funds from the public was to set up collection stands which were tables draped with the Nationalist Party flag and decorated with photographs of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and sometimes with the flag of Lares. These stands were usually placed in the public square or on busy street corners and were attended by Nationalists officially designated for that duty by the Treasurer-General of the Party and by the Municipal Board Treasurer. The credentials of the Nationalists who were in charge of the collection table were usually in the form of cards signed by the Party Executive and Treasurer and prominently displayed on the table.

At the start of such public campaigns, the NPPR usually published announcements in the newspapers to advertise the campaign and to caution potential contributors that they should give their contributions only to authorized collectors who would identify themselves by their credentials. In its issue of December 10, 1944, "El Imparcial", a Spanish language daily newspaper published in San Juan, carried a statement by the acting President of the NPPR announcing a public fund-raising campaign and stating that persons authorized to collect

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money in the name of the NPPR would carry credentials executed by the Treasurer-General of the Party. Another such statement appeared in the November 5, 1949, issue of "El Imparcial." This announcement was signed by the Treasurer-General of the Party and stated that a general collection had been authorized by the National Board of the NPPR. It warned the general public that in each town of the island, only those members of the NPPR Municipal Boards who had been authorized by the President of their respective Board, had authority to solicit and receive money in the name of the NPPR. The announcement further stated that every person authorized to solicit funds would exhibit credentials signed by the Treasurer-General of the Party and dated November 1, 1949.

[] has advised that at the opening of a public fund-raising campaign in December, 1944, the Treasurer-General of the Party took personal charge of collection tables set up at the Hipodromo Quintana (a race track) in Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, where a session of the Pro Independence Congress was held on December 10, 1944. Soon thereafter collection tables adorned with flags and portraits were set up in the recreation plaza and in the market plaza of Rio Piedras and after the first of the year, collection tables appeared in other communities. Minutes of the San Juan Municipal Board for its meeting held on December 12, 1944, reflect that this Municipal Board of the NPPR approved an expenditure of \$20.00 to buy flags and pictures with which to decorate their collection tables. [] advised that early in January, 1945, collection tables were set up in the Plaza de Correo, Plaza de Colon, and the Plaza de Baldorioty, each under the management of a member of the NPPR Municipal Board for San Juan. The informant stated that \$145.00 was collected in Rio Piedras and that \$212.00 was collected in San Juan by means of the collection tables set up in public places. [] advised that [] at the time of this campaign that the success which it had was due largely to the fact that the collectors at the tables were stating that they had no change whereupon the contributor usually donated a larger amount than he had intended because he was ashamed to withdraw his contribution.

In December, 1947, [] advised that the collection of funds for ALBIZU CAMPOS, which had begun as a private campaign,

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had taken on public character and the public over all the island was being urged to contribute. [] said that collection tables had been set up in public places and that an automobile with a public address system was driving about in the metropolitan area of San Juan-Rio Piedras soliciting the people to make contributions. Collection tables were observed in Rio Piedras and in San Juan. On December 7, 1947, a Nationalist collection table was observed on a street corner in Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. The Puerto Rican flag was exhibited behind the table, while a portrait of ALBIZU CAMPOS had been placed on the table together with a reproduction of the flag of Lares. Credentials also appeared on the table near a collection container, certifying that this stand was a legitimate collection table of the NPPR. In January, 1948, Insular Police Officer [] advised that funds were being solicited publicly by means of collection tables managed by PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ and other NPPR leaders at the Sixto Escobar Park and at other public places in San Juan.

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Collection tables were also used by some Municipal Boards in connection with the public, fund-raising drive which the Party announced in November, 1949. On November 15, 1949, a small table draped with the Nationalist flag was observed in front of a store near the plaza at Ponce, Puerto Rico. The table was tended by two men who stated that they were collecting funds for the defense of Nationalists arrested for violation of the Selective Service Law.

Collection boxes designed to provide the public with an opportunity to contribute to the NPPR have sometimes been set up in public places. Such boxes were reportedly used by the Party in 1935 and 1936 to raise funds for the Nationalist Army (the Liberating Army of the Republic). Minutes of the meeting of the XXII Assembly of the NPPR held in San Juan on July 15, 1945, indicate that collection boxes were also set up during that year. Minutes of this meeting reflect that RAFAEL CANCEL, of Mayaguez, proposed that collection boxes be installed in public places so as to give all citizens of Puerto Rico the opportunity to cooperate with donations to the cause of the independence of Puerto Rico. The following resolution was approved:

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"Whereas every good citizen of the Puerto Rican Nation is obliged to cooperate so far as giving of financial resources to the patriotic campaigns of the liberating movement of Puerto Rico is concerned, and whereas Nationalism must provide many with a means for doing so, it is therefore resolved by this regular assembly of the NPPR to place or install collection boxes in various places frequented by the public, so that who ever so wishes may deposit his contribution."

The minutes mentioned above were among the documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950.

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4. Raffles and Lotteries

On several occasions, the NPPR has sponsored lottery activity as a means of raising funds for the Party treasury. The important raffles and lotteries conducted by the Party have been those conducted by the national leadership of the Party, but from time to time the Local Boards of the NPPR have also conducted raffles.

(a) By Local Boards of the NPPR

Minutes of the San Juan Municipal Board of the NPPR for a meeting held in April, 1948, reflect that it was decided at that meeting to raise funds by holding a raffle of two baskets of flowers which would be awarded on Mothers Day in 1948.

By police memorandum dated March 18, 1948, Insular Police Detective [redacted] advised that the NPPR Municipal Board for Ponce, Puerto Rico, had conducted a raffle to raise money for the commemorative activity to be held by the NPPR at Ponce on March 21, 1948. The raffle ticket secured by Detective [redacted] was numbered 584 and carried a Puerto Rican flag printed in the upper lefthand corner. These tickets stated that:

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"The Nationalist Board of Ponce asks for your financial contribution of \$1.00 for the commemoration of March 21st (Massacre of Ponce)."

The ticket stated that a drawing would be held on March 17, 1948, and that the following articles would be given to the holders of the three tickets to be drawn on that date: (1) a motor-driven bicycle, (2) a "Northcool" suit; (3) a gold tie clasp. The ticket was signed by the President, the Treasurer and the Secretary of the Ponce Municipal Board of the NPPR.

By memorandum dated March 19, 1949, Insular Police Detective [redacted] advised that three persons, including the niece of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and her husband, JUAN IRIZARRY-ROJAS, had driven to San Juan from Ponce, Puerto Rico, on March 12, 1949, to bring ALBIZU CAMPOS money which NPPR members

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had collected by means of raffles and popular subscriptions in Ponce and neighboring towns to cover the expenses of the commemorative celebration to be held at Ponce, Puerto Rico, by the NPPR on March 21, 1948.

In connection with the arrest of [redacted] on November 1, 1950, at New York City, agents of the United States Secret Service seized a Treasurer's report of the New York City Municipal Board of the NPPR for the year 1948. This report reflects that \$60.75 was raised by means of a raffle conducted that year and that expenses in connection with this raffle had amounted to only \$4.00.

An Insular Police report dated at Cayey, Puerto Rico, on February 4, 1950, reflected that Nationalists at Cayey, Puerto Rico, had been attempting to raise money for the Party by holding raffles of various articles and by showing movie pictures in the Theater Angelica at Cayey.

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(b) By the National Leadership of the NPPR

According to information received from [redacted] in the spring of 1946, the NPPR organized an island-wide lottery at that time under the direction of the Treasurer-General of the Party, JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR, and the Secretary-General of the Party, PAULINO E. CASTRO. Tickets in this lottery were sold by NPPR members for \$1.00 each for anyone who cared to participate. The premium offered was a \$5,000.00 first prize which was to be given out in December, 1946, and was to be awarded on the basis of the winning number in the Insular lottery operated by the Insular Government. According to the informants, the NPPR hoped to raise \$2,000.00 by means of this lottery. In July, 1946, [redacted] reported that 30,000 tickets had been printed for this lottery. A lottery ticket for this lottery was made available by [redacted] in May, 1946. It is translated as follows:

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"Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
National Board Treasury

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"The National Treasury of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico will give the amount of \$5,000.00 to that one of its cooperators who presents (the ticket bearing) the number which agrees (with that) of the

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first prize of the Christmas lottery of the lottery of Puerto Rico, December of 1946.

"Your cooperation in the amount of \$1.00 for the campaign will give you the right to the donation.

"\$5,000.00

"Directors:

"JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR, Treasurer

"PAULINO E. CASTRO, Secretary

"No. 03098"

The lower lefthand corner of this lottery ticket bears the seal of the NPPR printed in ink.

It is not known how much money was raised by means of this lottery which the Party held on December 24, 1946, but some indication of the magnitude of the receipts and expenditures connected with it can be gained from the following figures which appear in a document seized from [redacted] by the Insular Police when they arrested him in November, 1950. On Page 1 of this document, the figure \$583.93 is set forth as having been collected personally by [redacted] and JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR in connection with the lottery. No date is given with this figure. Page 2 lists \$1,395.00 as funds due the NPPR Treasurer from various individuals in connection with the lottery. Page 4 of the document reflects that on December 21, 1946, the General Treasury of the NPPR received \$1,226.30 from various Municipal Boards and individuals in connection with this lottery. Page 5 of the document lists similar receipts received by the NPPR Treasury on December 23, 1946, and amounting to \$201.35. The last page of this document lists certain expenses in connection with this lottery, such expenses amounting to \$100.57. b7C

In September, 1948, [redacted] advised that during the previous month, the NPPR had been in such desperate need of funds that it was decided to raffle off a 1941 Chrysler automobile owned by the Party. [redacted] said that 2,000 tickets were printed to sell for \$2.00 each, but that by the time of the drawing [redacted]

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sold so that the Party obtained only about [] from the raffle. [] said that the Chrysler was delivered to the winner on September 4, 1948, and that thereafter the Party possessed only one ancient automobile and that this car was not in operating condition.

[] made available one of the tickets by which the 1941 Chrysler had been raffled; the ticket is translated as follows:

"A Chrysler Automobile
"(Model 1941)

"The General Treasury of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico will deliver (the above automobile) to the winner on the first day of September, 1948, pursuant to the donation of a \$2.00 registration fee, in a competitive contest of 999 participants.

"/s/ JULIO DE SANTIAGO
"Treasurer-General
"Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico"

This ticket was numbered in the lower lefthand corner.

[] advised in April, 1949, that many problems continued to plague the leadership of the NPPR and that it had been decided to raffle off a painting by the artist FRAN CERVONI at \$1.00 per ticket. [] said that as of April 10, 1949, about [] had been accumulated in this way. The informant said that the Treasurer-General of the Party had hopes of selling 30,000 tickets. In May, 1949, [] advised that the NPPR collected about [] from the sale of raffle tickets on the painting by FRAN CERVONI. [] stated [] would probably receive at least half of the money collected.

In March, 1950, [] advised that the Rio Piedras Chapter of the "Hijas de la Libertad" planned to raffle off a 1950 Plymouth sedan in December, 1950, for the benefit of the NPPR. In April of 1950, [] advised that the "Hijas de la Libertad" was not a live organization but was simply a name which was being used by the Treasurer-General of the NPPR as a cover for the raffle which he was promoting.

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In May, 1950, [] advised that [] did not know where he could obtain the funds requested by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, but that he hoped to raise the necessary funds by means of the raffle being conducted under the name of the "Hijas de la Libertad." [] reported that when [] use the money from the raffle ticket sales for current Party business and still have enough money to buy the car to award the winner of the raffle, [] car for the raffle. We care about the money." In September, 1950, [] advised that a total [] had been collected in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, by sales of tickets for the raffle being conducted by the Treasurer-General of the Party.

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5. Other Sources of Funds

(a) Benefit Activities

From time to time, individual members of the Party and Local Boards of the Party have organized picnics, dances and other activities designed to raise money for the benefit of the NPPR. As a source of funds, dances have been the most important of any of these benefit activities.

In November, 1944, the NPPR in New York City sponsored a dance in New York City in celebration of the anniversary of the discovery of Puerto Rico and in honor of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. [] advised that about four to five hundred persons attended this dance. [] advised that the dance was successful in that about [] was made on it for the benefit of the NPPR.

In connection with the arrest of [] at New York City on November 1, 1950, agents of the United States Secret Service seized a Treasurer's report of the New York City Municipal Board of the NPPR for the year 1948. This report reflects that the gross proceeds from a dance held on November 20, 1948, amounted to \$1,750.00 while expenses for that dance were \$1,353.25, leaving net receipts amounting to \$396.75 for the benefit of the NPPR Municipal Board treasury.

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[] advised in November, 1949, that dances and other activities were being scheduled by the various Municipal Boards of the NPPR in Puerto Rico in order to raise funds. [] reported that these dances would not be characterized as Nationalist affairs because attendance would not then be large enough to obtain the funds desired.

On November 3, 1950, [] advised during interview in New York City that []

[] the Party was almost always in debt and hardly ever able to meet its monthly rent payments on its meeting place at Club Pomorrosas, New York City, promptly. He recalled that most of the money raised by the NPPR in New York City was not obtained from members in the form of dues but was raised at many dances and similar gatherings which were held in the Club Pomorrosas and which were attended by both members and non-members of the Party.

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In August, 1950, [] advised that at an assembly of the NPPR Municipal Board for Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, held [] it was announced that efforts would be made to collect approximately \$45.00 at a dance which was to take place at a private residence in Mayaguez. This dance was to take place [] with dance music furnished by a four-piece orchestra. [] of unknown reliability, []

By Insular Police report dated September 28, 1950, at Utuado, Puerto Rico, [] Commandant of the Insular Police Detachment at Utuado, reported that the Treasurer of the NPPR Municipal Board for Utuado had organized a dance which took place at a club owned by a member of the NPPR in Utuado, for the purpose of raising funds for the NPPR.

Other activities that have been carried on locally by the NPPR in order to raise funds are picnics and festivals. Among the documents seized by the Insular Police following the Nationalist revolt of October 30, 1950, were the minutes of the Santurce Municipal Board for February, 1948. These minutes indicate that the Municipal Board had decided to hold an outing or "lechonada" (roast pig barbecue) for the purpose of collecting funds to aid in meeting the expenses which would be sustained by that Municipal Board of the NPPR in connection with the public meeting which the Party intended to hold at Santurce, Puerto Rico, on April 16, 1948.

[] advised in August, 1950, that at the meeting of an NPPR sub-board held at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, [] 1950, it was suggested that an outdoor festival such as a picnic be held and that the admission receipts be sent to the National Treasurer of the Party at San Juan. [] is of known reliability.

In addition to the organized activity of fund collecting carried on through social activities, individual members of the NPPR have themselves conducted activity the primary purpose of which was to raise funds for the general treasury of the Party. In January, 1952, [], of known reliability, who was acquainted with NPPR activities and membership in the Arecibo District of Puerto Rico, advised that approximately ten or fifteen times during 1948 and 1949, PEDRO CASTRO GONZALEZ (the father of HERIBERT CASTRO, an NPPR Cadet Officer killed by the Insular Police during the Nationalist revolt) had purchased pigs, barbecued them, and

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sold them to the citizens of Utuado, Puerto Rico, subsequently giving the proceeds to the NPPR.

An Insular Police report dated December 8, 1950, by [redacted] reflects that the Treasurer of the NPPR at Utuado, Puerto Rico, JUANITA OJEDA, was carrying on individual activities to raise funds for the NPPR by selling "pasteles" (a native Puerto Rican pastry).

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(b) The Sale of Printed Matter

Some funds have been obtained by the NPPR at various times from the distribution and sale of periodicals and pamphlets sponsored by the Party. Certain examples are discussed below:

The Review "Puerto Rico"

Correspondence between the office of the NPPR delegation in New York City and various NPPR leaders in Puerto Rico was seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, in connection with their arrest of various leaders of the NPPR. This correspondence indicates that the NPPR leadership in New York City expected to obtain ten cents for each copy of the review "Puerto Rico" sent to the island for distribution. In three shipments sent prior to April, 1946, 1,250 copies of the review were received in Puerto Rico, but only \$115.00 was sent to New York City by the Treasurer-General of the NPPR, because the latter deducted \$10.00 for expenses incurred in shipping copies of the review to various Puerto Rican towns. The correspondence indicates that the review "Puerto Rico" was in a continual financial crisis because it failed to receive prompt payment for the issues sent to various localities in Puerto Rico.

By letter dated in September, 1944, at New York City, [redacted] of the NPPR, wrote to [redacted], stating that he was sending the latter five hundred copies of the commemorative issue of the review "Puerto Rico" and expressing the belief that the issue could be sold for fifteen cents a copy and that ten cents a copy could be returned to the NPPR leadership in New York City. [redacted] that the printing costs for this issue of "Puerto Rico" had amounted to approximately \$500.00

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In April, 1945, [] advised that [] the NPPR Board at New York City met and decided to spend [] to send an NPPR delegation to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco. The informant reported it was decided to raise this amount by selling subscriptions to the review "Puerto Rico." Any member who failed to sell ten subscriptions was to pay the amount himself in cash.

[] Puerto Rico, indicates that annual subscriptions to the review "Puerto Rico" cost one dollar and that the Treasurer-General of the Party was responsible for mailing out copies of the review to the subscribers.

"Ponencia" (Argument)

In April, 1948, [] advised that the President of the Rio Piedras Municipal Board of the NPPR was selling copies of "Ponencia" to raise money for the NPPR. [] reported that the copies of "Ponencia" were being sold for any amount that the purchaser was willing to contribute in excess of \$2.00. [] made available a copy of this publication, which is a twenty-five page booklet by JUAN JUARBE JUARBE, the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the NPPR, in which the latter sets forth the NPPR position concerning the sovereignty of Puerto Rico, for presentation to the IX Inter-American Conference held in March and April, 1948, at Bogota, Colombia. b2 b7D

"The Synoptic History of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico"

"The Synoptic History of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico" is a booklet of Nationalist propaganda edited by PAULINO E. CASTRO. It was prepared for publication in 1947 but due to financial difficulties was not published until 1948.

[] advised [] the Imprenta Primavera, a printing concern in San Juan, [] print ten thousand copies of "The Synoptic History of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico" and that NPPR leaders hoped to sell all ten thousand copies for \$1.00 each. In May, 1948, [] reported that [] b7D

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of the NPPR, had complained that [redacted] had collected about \$800.00 in connection with "The Synoptic History" and had [redacted]

[redacted] In August, 1948, [redacted] advised that the Imprenta Primavera had printed five thousand copies of "The Synoptic History" and had charged the Party \$1,030.00 for the work.

Among the documents seized in November, 1950, by the Insular Police following the NPPR uprising, was a list entitled "Detailed Report of Debts Contracted by Our Organization to be Canceled by the Money Obtained From Selling The Booklet 'Synoptic History of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.'" This report was dated March 2, 1948, and is divided into two sections: debts contracted before the return of ALBIZU CAMPOS and debts contracted after the return of ALBIZU CAMPOS. It is noted that among the sums listed as debts owed by the Party prior to the return of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS are two loans which the Treasurer-General of the Party made to the treasury of the NPPR. These loans amounted to \$450.00. The total amount listed as debts contracted prior to the arrival of ALBIZU CAMPOS amounted to \$1,007.00. The debts listed as contracted by the Party after the return of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS to Puerto Rico amounted to \$1,266.39.

Various documents seized by the Insular Police in connection with the arrest of Nationalist leaders in November, 1950, indicate that the Municipal Boards were responsible for the distribution of many copies of "The Synoptic History" and that these Municipal Boards paid the Treasurer-General of the Party \$1.00 for every copy they received for distribution.

(c) Bond Issues

On November 16, 1930, the NPPR printed a \$200,000.00 issue of bonds in the name of the "Republic of Puerto Rico". These bonds were signed by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President; M. RIVERA MATOS, Secretary-General; and A. RUIZ MORALES, Treasurer. The \$1.00 denomination of the bond is translated from the Spanish as follows:

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NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

First Issue
\$200,000 in Gold

No.
SERIES "A"

Photograph
of
DR. FRANCISCO RAMIREZ
DR. FRANCISCO RAMIREZ

1st Pres. of the Republic Lares, 1865

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS IN GOLD (\$5,000,000.00)
Preferred Bond

First Loan of the Republic Upon the Treasury of
the Republic of Puerto Rico

<u>:Five Years Maturity:</u>	<u>:Five Years After the Inter-:</u>	<u>:Interest Begin</u>
<u>:After International:</u>	<u>:national recognition of the:</u>	<u>:to Accrue at</u>
<u>:Recognition</u>	<u>:Republic of Puerto Rico, :</u>	<u>:4% Annually</u>
	<u>:its treasurer will pay to :</u>	<u>:From the Date</u>
	<u>:the bearer of the present :</u>	<u>:of Inter-</u>
	<u>:obligation, the sum of one :</u>	<u>:national Re-</u>
	<u>:dollar in gold paid to the :</u>	<u>:cognition of</u>
	<u>:treasury of the Nationalist:</u>	<u>:the Republic</u>
	<u>:Party of Puerto Rico in or-</u>	
	<u>:der to reconstruct the Re-</u>	
	<u>:public.</u>	

Dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico, the 16th of
November in the year of our Lord, 1930 and the
63rd Proclamation of the Republic.

Seal
of the
NPPR

s/ P. ALBIZU CAMPOS
President

s/ A. RUIZ MORALES
Treasurer

s/ M. RIVERA MATOS
Secretary-General

ONE DOLLAR IN GOLD

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Information developed in 1936 indicates that only a few of these bonds were sold, some in New York City and some in Puerto Rico. It is not known how many bonds were sold or how much money was collected, but it has been estimated that not over \$1,000.00 was received by the Party as a result of this action.

According to information published in "El Intransigente" (Nationalist newspaper published in Puerto Rico), dated December 13, 1935, the National Assembly of the NPPR, meeting at Caguas, Puerto Rico, in December, 1935, passed a resolution authorizing "The National Board to arrange a loan in the exterior and interior by means of bonds of the Republic, for any amount believed convenient."

No recent instance is known in which the NPPR has issued bonds on the treasury of the "Republic of Puerto Rico" but bonds were issued in 1944 in New York City by the Party leadership for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred in connection with the initiation of the review "Puerto Rico." According to [redacted], in February, 1944, at a meeting of the NPPR in New York City, non-interest-bearing bonds, valued at \$1.00, issued in connection with the Nationalist review "Puerto Rico", were presented for sale to those present. The informant said that most of those present at the meeting bought \$10.00 to \$15.00 worth of the bonds.

In 1949, bonds were issued by the NPPR leader RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ as shares in a printing establishment which he was organizing. This printing establishment was known as the "Imprenta Nacional," but nowhere on the bond did the name of the NPPR appear. According to [redacted] of known reliability, at New York bonds were sold there as bonds that had been issued in an effort to raise funds so that a printing press might be acquired for the NPPR. [redacted] advised that these bonds were issued in denominations of \$5.00 and \$10.00. [redacted] advised in June, 1949, that MEDINA RAMIREZ was offended because Party members had not given him more cooperation in the sale of the bonds. [redacted] reported that MEDINA RAMIREZ had secured most of the money for the "Imprenta Nacional" by selling the bonds to his personal friends.

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~~SECRET~~(d) Financial Aid From Other Groups

During 1941 and 1942, information was received indicating that financial assistance was received by the NPPR from societies which had been established in various Latin American countries for the purpose of supporting the program of Puerto Rican independence advocated by the NPPR. In late 1941, [] advised that Mrs. ALBIZU CAMPOS annually collected funds for the NPPR from the "Asociacion Revolucionario Cubana" and from a similar society in Mexico. In January, 1942, [] advised that according to information given out by the Treasurer-General of the Party at the Annual Assembly of the NPPR held on January 18, 1942, Mrs. ALBIZU CAMPOS received money each month from NPPR sympathizers in Peru, Chile and Cuba. Information has been received which indicates that money from organizations in Mexico, Chile and Peru was sent directly to Mrs. ALBIZU CAMPOS in Lima, Peru, and subsequently was forwarded by her to the Party officials. In Cuba, funds were said to be collected by the Comité Cubano Pro Libertad de Patriotas Puertorriqueños (Committee for the Relief of Puerto Rican Patriots) and sent directly to the NPPR by the President of that Committee, EMILIO ROIG DE LEUSCHEURING.

In May, 1945, [] advised that he had been informed that funds for the sending of JULIO PINTO GANDIA to the United Nations World Security Conference in San Francisco were furnished, in part, by the "One World Association."

Information has been received indicating that the Communist Party assisted the NPPR during 1943 and 1944 by paying the hospital expenses of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS in New York City. [] both advised during the summer of 1944 that the Communist Political Association and the International Labor Defense arranged for the payment of ALBIZU CAMPOS' hospital bills in New York City following the latter's release from prison. In June, 1944, [] advised that he had been told [] was collected at an NPPR meeting held on [] was not actually going to be used to pay the hospital bills of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, because the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense paid those hospital bills.

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Informants have reported that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS lost Communist financial support because of his opposition to Communist doctrines. However, [] advised that in December, 1946, RAFAEL LOPEZ ROSAS, Communist leader in New York City, stated that ALBIZU CAMPOS had made a proposal to the Communist Party offering a cabinet post in the future government of Puerto Rico to a Communist Party member, provided that the Communist Party would furnish ALBIZU with approximately \$50,000.00 to further the cause of Puerto Rican independence. According to the informant, the Communist Party was still distrustful of ALBIZU CAMPOS and not ready to carry out this plan.

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C. Expenditures

1. Level of Expenditure

There have been two levels of Party expenditure. On the Municipal Board level, the chief expenditures were those made in connection with the public meetings which the Party sponsored in commemoration of certain events. In connection with these meetings, the Municipal Board Treasurer made expenditures for public address systems, radio time, automobile or bus hire, posters, handbills, flags, floral offerings and occasionally the hiring of a hall. Other expenditures on a local level have included financial assistance to arrested Party members, gifts to the Party President and other Party officials, payment for Nationalist publications, financial assistance to sick or needy members, and organizational expenditures such as those made in connection with the public meetings held to arouse interest so that Sub Boards of the Party might be formed. [] has advised that no Party official on a local level has ever been paid for his services.

On a National Board level, the major proportion of Party expenditures were those made in connection with the support of the Party President and those made in connection with the international activity of the Party.

In January, 1944, [] advised that [] the money which [] was used for the following purposes: expenses of the families of imprisoned NFPR members; support for PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS in New York City; support for ALBIZU CAMPOS' wife and family in Lima, Peru; regular Party expenses.

Information from informants and documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, indicate that since the time when the above statement was made [] large expenditures have been made by the Party in the field of its international activities.

Other Party expenditures on the level of the National Board have been those made in connection with the General Assemblies and the commemorative occasions of the NFPR as well as those made in support of NFPR publications. The national

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leadership of the Party has made expenditures for the defense of arrested Nationalists and toward the support of certain Party officials and apologists. Only a relatively small proportion of the expenditures of the NPPR on a national level have been used to promote organizational activity and to maintain the headquarters of the Party.

Expenditures by the national leadership of the Party have been made under the direction of the Treasurer-General. In addition, many expenditures have been made directly by the President of the Party, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, who has apparently received many contributions directly and given no account to the Treasurer-General of the use to which these contributions were put. It is noted that the Constitution of the Party provides that the Secretary-General of the Party shall act as a Party bookkeeper. [] advised in May, 1951, that he was not cognizant of any part played by the Secretary-General as the Party bookkeeper. However, it is noted that at times the Secretary-General of the Party has been referred to as the Party "auditor", and has in fact made expenditures in the name of the Party, according to a memorandum signed by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and dated in February, 1944. It is noted that in a letter sent to [] the NPPR at San Juan, by [] of the Party, the latter requested [] to assist the Treasurer-General of the Party in carrying out the financial activities of the Party.

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2. Types of Expenditure

(a) Support of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS And His Family

[] advised in May, 1951, that on a national level, the major proportion of the expenses of the NPPR have been for the support of the Party's President PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and his family. The informant advised that ALBIZU's entire living expenses were paid for by the Party and Party sympathizers as a matter of inflexible custom, although the NPPR Constitution does not provide for this.

Information from [] indicates that financial assistance was regularly sent to Mrs. ALBIZU CAMPOS in Lima, Peru, by the Treasurer-General of the NPPR during 1944 and 1945.

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Correspondence in 1944 and 1945 between the office of the NPPR Delegate in New York City and NPPR leaders in Puerto Rico indicates that the Party incurred great expenses in connection with the hospitalization of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS in New York City, and that NPPR members in Puerto Rico were repeatedly called upon for funds to be used in meeting those expenses. [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] forwarded a check for \$1,000.00 to New York City in a letter which attempted to disguise the transfer of funds as a business transaction.

Among the documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, was a letter dated August 7, 1945, in which JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR, the newly elected Treasurer-General of the NPPR, wrote to Mrs. ALBIZU CAMPOS in Peru stating that the National Board of the Party was attempting to establish a fixed monthly budget in which a regular amount of money would be set aside each month to care for the various expenses of the Party. The Treasurer-General stated in his letter that the National Board was allotting \$600.00 a month to care for the hospitalization and support of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and that it would set aside an amount each month for Mrs. ALBIZU CAMPOS in accordance with whatever she might need. This letter included a check for \$100.00 made out to LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU CAMPOS.

Another document seized by the Insular Police was a letter dated December 2, 1945, in which RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, at New York City, wrote to the NPPR leadership in Puerto Rico advising that the finances of the Party in New York City were in a bad state. MEDINA RAMIREZ wrote that the \$150.00 which they had just received from Puerto Rico had been given to the doctor who was serving PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. He added that the doctor had recommended that ALBIZU go out every day to places where he could breathe pure air, and that the expenses incident upon all of this were turning out to be too big for the Party Treasury.

In a similar letter dated April 12, 1946, RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ wrote the acting President of the NPPR stating that he was very troubled because they had not received any money recently so that they could meet the expenses of the hospitalization

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and support of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. MEDINA RAMIREZ explained that ALBIZU CAMPOS was in a convalescent state and that his trips to the country, his diet, and the specialist who attended him were rather costly and were daily obligations that could not be ignored. MEDINA RAMIREZ wrote that, thanks to donations from personal friends, the Party in New York City had been able to cope with the situation so far, but that at the rate the finances were deteriorating, things would soon be in a bad state with the additional difficulty that the friends who had already helped should not be troubled again. MEDINA RAMIREZ wrote that something must be done financially or the credit of the NPPR would be injured, to say nothing of the health of ALBIZU CAMPOS which, he added, was most important of all.

Among other documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, was a copy of a letter dated July 21, 1946, from RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ at New York City to "JUAN" (JUAN JUARBE JUARBE) which includes the statement that "El Viejo" (PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS) was spending about \$500.00 monthly and that the Party was in debt to the amount of almost "cincuenta mil pesos" (\$50,000).

In another letter dated February 23, 1947, at Utuado, Puerto Rico, DAMIAN TORRES of Utuado wrote to the Treasurer-General at San Juan concerning a financial campaign which he, TORRES, had carried on the previous year. He indicated that he had collected \$280.00 from various persons and had included with this \$300.00 of his own money for a total of \$600.00. The letter reflects that all of this \$600.00 was collected for the benefit of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

At the time that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS returned to Puerto Rico from New York City (December, 1947), informants at New York City advised that members of the NPPR Municipal Board for Manhattan, New York City, were asking Party members and sympathizers to contribute as much as \$25.00 apiece to a fund to help pay for ALBIZU CAMPOS' transportation.

When ALBIZU CAMPOS returned to Puerto Rico, he resided for approximately eight months as a nonpaying guest of a Party sympathizer (FELIX BENITEZ REXACH) in the Hotel Normandie at San Juan. For a number of months after leaving this hotel, ALBIZU CAMPOS resided as a guest in the home of an

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NPPR leader at Jayuya, Puerto Rico; and thereafter, until the time of his arrest in November, 1950, ALBIZU CAMPOS resided at NPPR headquarters, San Juan, and received his entire support from the Party or its sympathizers. Information has been received indicating that both PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and his wife have regarded NPPR funds as available for their personal expenditures.

In November, 1950, [] of unknown reliability, advised under oath that funds collected by an NPPR organization

[]

In November, 1949, [] advised that the Treasurer-General of the NPPR had reported at a meeting of NPPR officials [] which had been collected in a fund-raising campaign, was retained by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. [] pointed out that during the preceding few days, ALBIZU had acquired a refrigerator which was retailing for about \$550.00.

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In May, 1950, [] advised that the expenses of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, JR. (PEDRO ALBIZU MENESES) in Cuba, were paid from NPPR funds. He advised that [] personally but liked to [] to spend quite a bit of money. [] reported that he had learned that ALBIZU CAMPOS had requested the Treasurer-General of the Party to supply Mrs. ALBIZU CAMPOS with a fixed weekly income of [] added that the

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ALBIZU CAMPOS in Havana, Cuba, and that among the items seized from NPPR headquarters by the Insular Police in November, 1950, were five money order receipts indicating that a total of \$245.00

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in money orders had been sent to Mrs. ALBIZU CAMPOS between June 29, 1950; and October 19, 1950, by the Secretary of ALBIZU CAMPOS.

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Information supplied by [] on various dates during 1950 indicates that most of the money collected by the Treasurer-General of the Party during that year was handed over directly to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS for his living expenses. In September, 1950, [] advised that the Treasurer-General of the Party had been seeking money [] that every cent which he had collected went to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

Various documents seized by the Insular Police in connection with arrests which they made in November, 1950, reflect that the Municipal Boards of the NPPR frequently made small monetary gifts to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and that sometimes ALBIZU wrote directly to the Municipal Boards requesting that certain amounts be sent to him from the funds of the Municipal Board concerned.

(b) Support of Persons Other Than
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS And Family

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In addition to the expenditures which the NPPR has made for the support of its President and his family, the Party has sometimes provided funds for the support of other Party officials and for persons who were serving as apologists for the Party. In May, 1951, [] advised that from time to time

[] the funds collected by the NPPR. The informant gave as an example [] was supported in large part by Party funds during a portion of his term []

Among the documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, was a letter dated September 15, 1944, at New York City in which JULIO PINTO GANDIA, Secretary-General of the NPPR, wrote to PEDRO PEREZ PAGAN, acting President of the NPPR, authorizing the Treasurer of the Party "to deduct from the collections, or from any other fund of the Party not set aside for definite purposes," amounts for the financial needs of the acting President, PEREZ PAGAN, and for those of the ex-acting President, JULIO DE SANTIAGO.

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In another letter which was seized by the Insular Police, the Treasurer of the NPPR wrote to Mrs. ALBIZU CAMPOS on August 7, 1945, and mentioned that in addition to the \$600.00 per month that was being allotted for PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS' hospitalization, \$100.00 per month was being set aside for RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, the NPPR Delegate at New York City.

Information supplied by [] in May of 1950 indicates that the Party was then supporting RUTH MARY REYNOLDS in Puerto Rico and JUAN JUARBE JUARBE in Cuba. [] reported that NPPR members in the San Juan and Santurce area were objecting to the payment of Miss REYNOLDS' living expenses by the NPPR.

At times, Local Boards of the NPPR have given financial support to national Party officials. Minutes of the San Juan Municipal Board for its meeting held on January 16, 1947, reflect that Municipal Board had given a Christmas gift of \$30.00 to JULIO DE SANTIAGO, then the acting President of the NPPR. Minutes of the Santurce Municipal Board for a meeting held on August 22, 1950, reflect that this Municipal Board gave a gift of \$20.00 to JULIO DE SANTIAGO.

In addition to the assistance given to NPPR leaders and spokesmen, financial assistance has also been given to sick and needy Nationalists. Minutes of other meetings of the San Juan and Santurce Municipal Boards reflect that on various occasions, amounts up to \$10.00 were given as gifts to various Nationalists, members of those respective Municipal Boards, who were in ill health or otherwise in need of financial assistance.

Insular Police Detective [] advised on February 10, 1947, at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, that at an NPPR assembly held in that city on February 9th, 1947, the acting President of the NPPR announced that \$100.00 was needed for the medical expenses of an ailing Nationalist. A collection was taken up at the meeting and the national leadership of the NPPR announced that it would contribute \$25.00 toward the sum needed.

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~~SECRET~~(c) International Affairs

One of the principal expenses of the Party in the years just preceding the Nationalist revolt were expenditures made to gain foreign or international support for the program of the NPPR. Travel and other expenses incurred by representatives of the NPPR sent to international conferences have been considered by the Party leadership to be one of the primary obligations of the Party. Expenditures have been made in connection with meetings of various Pan American conferences and in connection with the meetings of the United Nations Organization.

In January, 1942, [] advised that at the Annual Assembly of the NPPR held at Caguas, Puerto Rico, on January 18, 1942, the Treasurer-General of the Party had stated that up to that time the NPPR had expended \$700.00 toward the expenses of the Foreign Secretary of the Party in connection with the latter's trip to attend a Pan American Conference being held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. b2 b7D

In April, 1945, [] a reliable confidential informant at New York City, advised that a meeting of the NPPR leadership there had been held on [] at which meeting it had been decided that a delegation should be sent to represent the Party at the United Nations World Security Conference at San Francisco. The informant reported that it was decided that [] should be spent on that activity. [] advised in May, 1945, that JULIO PINTO GANDIA, who was to be the delegate of the NPPR to that United Nations Conference, had sent a message to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS stating that he needed more money, [] before he left for San Francisco. The informant said that ALBIZU CAMPOS declared that it was the duty of every member to go out and collect money so that the regular funds of the Party would not have to be used for this expenditure. b2 b7D

Among the documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, was a letter dated January 6, 1947, from RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ to "PEPE" (JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR) acknowledging a letter by which the latter had transmitted five \$1.00 money orders and including a statement by RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ to the effect that the expenses in connection with the Party activity at the United Nations were exceedingly heavy.

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The Insular Police reported in August, 1948, that a committee of three NPPR leaders had collected contributions at Bayamon, Puerto Rico, amounting to \$400.00 and that this money was turned over to THELMA MIELKE (NPPR observer at the United Nations) to defray her travel expenses to a meeting of the United Nations which was to be held in Paris, France.

Among the documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, were letters from JUAN B. LEBRON at New York City to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS in Puerto Rico. By letter dated December 5, 1948, at New York City, LEBRON advised that the NPPR in New York had sent \$300.00 to THELMA MIELKE on November 21, 1948, and that with this she had paid the balance of her passage and would leave France where she had been attending a United Nations Conference on behalf of the NPPR. LEBRON indicated that the NPPR at New York City had received \$500.00 from a festivity which it had sponsored, and had sent \$300.00 to THELMA MIELKE, retaining the balance for the payment of various debts. A second letter dated December 13, 1948, stated that on the previous Thursday, an additional \$75.00 was sent to THELMA MIELKE in Paris, France.

In connection with the arrest of [redacted] at New York City on November 1, 1950, agents of the United States Secret Service seized a Treasurer's report of the NPPR Municipal Board for New York City for 1948. This Treasurer's report reflects that this Board had expenses of \$443.31 for the period from November 20, 1948, to the end of the year, and that of this amount, \$300.00 was sent abroad to THELMA MIELKE while \$33.00 was expended to pay the rental for Miss MIELKE's apartment. b7C

Information furnished by [redacted] indicates that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was particularly anxious that all necessary expenditures be made to carry on the international propaganda activity of the Party. [redacted] advised in November, 1948, that at a meeting of the NPPR Municipal and National Board officers held on November 21, 1948, at NPPR headquarters, San Juan, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS stated that the Party needed a great deal of money for the international work that it had to do. In June, 1949, [redacted] advised that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was "crazy for money" and continually asked for large sums. [redacted] said that this money was chiefly for the use of THELMA MIELKE and JUAN JUARBE JUARBE

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for expenses in connection with the meeting of the Inter-American Commission on Colonial and Dependent Territories which was meeting at Havana, Cuba. [] said that the Party representation at this meeting was costing a great deal of money.

On August 19, 1949, "El Imparcial," a Spanish language newspaper in San Juan, carried a full-page paid political advertisement signed by JULIO RAMON DEL RIO, Secretary-General of the NPPR, describing the work of the NPPR's representatives at the meeting of the Inter-American Commission on Colonial and Dependent Territories which met in Havana, Cuba. [] stated that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was the actual author of this article which, according to reliable information, cost the NPPR the sum of \$101.50 for publication in "El Imparcial."

In September, 1949, [] advised that [] had accumulated a number of debts in Cuba, in connection with his representation of the Party there, and PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS felt that these debts must be paid in order to maintain the good name of the Party.

(d) Assemblies, Public Meetings,
Radio Broadcasts

(1) Expenditures by Municipal Boards

Information from [] and information contained in the documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1951, reflect that the principal category of expenditure by Municipal Boards of the NPPR was that connected with the commemorative celebrations of the Party.

Minutes of the San Juan Municipal Board for various meetings from 1943 to 1947 reflect that this Municipal Board incurred expenses in connection with the celebration of various NPPR commemorative occasions, and that its expenditures were particularly large where the celebration was held in its own territory. Minutes for a meeting of the San Juan Municipal Board for September 28, 1943, reflect that expenses in the amount of \$36.25 were incurred by the Women's Board of the NPPR at San Juan in connection with a trip to Lares, Puerto Rico, to attend an NPPR celebration there on September 23, 1943.

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Minutes of the San Juan Municipal Board of the NPPR for its meeting held on April 18, 1944, contain a report concerning the financial arrangements made in connection with the celebration of an NPPR commemorative celebration at San Juan on April 16, 1944. These minutes reflect that \$180.19 was collected for the expenses of this occasion, but that the Municipal Board made expenditures amounting to only \$102.11. Among other documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, was a list of expenditures which the San Juan Municipal Board had incurred during January to May, 1945. Included in that list were the following expenses in connection with the NPPR commemorative occasion celebrated at San Juan on April 16, 1945:

Five flags @ \$3.50 each	\$ 17.50
200 yds. of cordage for flags	3.20
Cost of a platform	3.00

Other minutes of the San Juan Municipal Board and of the Santurce Municipal Board for meetings held in 1947 and 1948 reflect that those Municipal Boards made expenditures for posters to advertise NPPR public meetings, for loud speakers to be used in Santurce, San Juan and surrounding towns to invite people to come to such public meetings, and for food so that a lunch might be served to the NPPR Cadets who had come to the celebrations from various communities about the island.

Minutes of the San Juan Municipal Board for its meeting held on April 17, 1947, include the following report of expenditures made by that Board in connection with the celebration of an NPPR commemorative occasion on April 16, 1947, at San Juan and Santurce:

Collected for occasion	\$ 268.63
Expenditures	305.18
Itemized:	
Flags	\$ 43.20
Music	40.00
Cordage	4.00
Committee expenses	49.38
Mass at Cathedral	25.00
Floral wreaths	50.00
" "	25.60
" "	24.00
" "	20.00
	<u>281.18</u>
Paid to "El Mundo"	24.00
	<u>305.18</u>

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It is noted that expenditures exceeded the collection by \$36.55.

Minutes of the Santurce Municipal Board of the NPPR for a meeting held in April, 1948, contain a detailed account of expenditures made by that Municipal Board in connection with the celebration of the NPPR commemorative occasion on April 16, 1948, in Santurce and San Juan, Puerto Rico, as follows:

Recording of the speech, use of micro-phones, loud speakers, and publicity for the meeting	\$ 80.00
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(This financial report says that the Municipal Board paid only \$40.00, and that ALBERTO MARTINEZ, the person in charge of this publicity, contributed \$40.00 personally, as his contribution toward the expenses of this activity.)

Payment for disks to make a recording of the speeches	15.00
Recording needles	1.50
Gasoline	7.00
Painting of posters and the platform	8.00
Turned over to the Treasurer-General of the Party	100.00
Sent to FEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS at his request	40.00
Wood and other expenses for building the platform	16.50
To the ladies for food on the day of the celebration	5.08
Payment to the parish priest for the mass said in La Iglesia del Carmen (a Catholic Church) at Barrio Obrero	6.00

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These minutes reflect that the total money collected for this occasion by this Municipal Board amounted to \$237.13 while the total expenditures amounted to \$238.78, so that a deficit of \$1.65 remained to be collected.

In October, 1948, [] advised that the speech which PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had made over the radio at Ponce, Puerto Rico, in connection with an NFFR commemorative occasion on October 12, 1948, was paid for by the Municipal Boards for Ponce and Arecibo, Puerto Rico, since the National Treasury of the Party was empty.

In November, 1948, [] advised that the cost for radio time for the broadcast of speeches by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was regularly being met by the Municipal Boards of the towns where the broadcasts were made. He stated that JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE had over-all responsibility for raising the money to be paid for the radio broadcast of a speech which ALBIZU CAMPOS was to make at Rio Piedras on November 19, 1948. [] reported that by letter dated November 14, 1948, at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, the Treasurer of the Arecibo Municipal Board of the NFFR wrote to a national leader of the NFFR stating that the Arecibo Municipal Board had been asked [] to pay for the services of Radio Station WCMN in the transmission of a speech by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS at Rio Piedras on November 19, 1948. The letter went on to state that [] had told the Municipal Board for Arecibo that the station would charge \$120.00. The Treasurer questioned the magnitude of this expense, stating that on previous occasions the Municipal Board had been charged \$40.00 or \$60.00 for time over that radio station and could not understand why the price had increased. The Treasurer added, however, that the NFFR Municipal Board in Arecibo would do everything it could to cooperate.

[] advised in March, 1949, that the President of the Ponce Municipal Board had stated that a commemorative celebration which the NFFR held on March 21, 1949, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, had cost, in radio time alone, approximately \$800.00 and that the Ponce Municipal Board still owed approximately \$100.00 to the radio station.

The Insular Police at Arecibo advised that on June 20, 1949, members of the NFFR Municipal Board for Arecibo had secured

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a loan of \$300.00 from a credit company there, and that, according to a confidential source, the money was used to pay for radio time for a speech which PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS made over Radio Station WCMN on July 25, 1949.

In November, 1949, information was received indicating that the San Juan and Lares Municipal Boards of the NPPR owed \$75.55 and \$26.00 respectively to the newspaper "El Imparcial" for advertising space which that paper had furnished giving publicity to a commemorative activity sponsored by the NPPR.

In July, 1950, [] advised that [] Board was still in debt from the expenses which it had incurred in connection with the commemorative meeting of the NPPR which had been held in Barrio Obrero of Santurce on April 16, 1950.

(2) Expenditures by the National Board

Information from [] and information contained in the documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, reflect that sizeable Party expenditures on a national scale were made by the NPPR in connection with the Annual Assembly of the Party and also in connection with the celebration of NPPR commemorative occasions. These expenses included payment for radio time and for newspaper publicity, payment for the hiring of a hall and of a public address system, and payment for the transportation and hotel expenses of NPPR officials. [] advised in November, 1944, that during a meeting of the National Board of the Party held at San Juan on November 12, 1944, the Treasurer of the Party read a report listing expenses amounting to \$300.00 incurred by the Party in connection with the celebration of an NPPR commemorative occasion at Lares, Puerto Rico, on September 23, 1944, and expenses amounting to \$105.00 incurred during the NPPR commemorative celebration held at Ponce, Puerto Rico, on October 12, 1944.

Minutes of a meeting of the National Board of the NPPR held at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on September 2, 1945, contain a report from the committee in charge of organizing the XXII Annual Assembly of the NPPR which was held in July, 1945. The report of their activities indicates that the committee collected \$186.00 for the expenses of this Assembly and that

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there remained a surplus from this collection amounting to \$23.46.

In May, 1946, [] advised that the finances of the NPPR were in such poor condition that the leaders of the Party in Puerto Rico had decided not to hold the Annual Assembly, because the Party was unable to bear the expense. [] said that the Party leaders were hoping they would receive no communication from the NPPR leadership in New York City directing that the Annual Assembly be held.

Among the documents seized by the Insular Police from the headquarters of the NPPR, San Juan, following the arrest of Nationalist leaders in November, 1950, were the following bills and receipts to the NPPR for radio time:

Station WAPA, January 14, 1948,		
death notice	\$ 8.70	
Station WAPA, January 19, 1948,		
death notice	12.00	
Station WAPA, February 4, 1948		
announcements made January 31, 1948	14.00	
Station WIAC, March 21, 1948		
speeches made that day	33.99	
Station WAPA, March 27, 1948		
announcements	13.40	

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In addition, there was a receipt made out to JULIO DE SANTIAGO, Treasurer-General of the NPPR, signed "WEBB" indicating that the Treasurer-General had paid \$115.80 for a radio broadcast made on April 16, 1948.

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[] advised in July, 1948, that the [] Radio Station WPRP at Ponce, Puerto Rico, to determine the cost of radio time for a speech to be made by ALBIZU CAMFOS on July 25, 1948, in connection with a commemorative celebration which the Party was to hold at Guanica, Puerto Rico. [] reported [] if the speech was given at the radio station [] if the speech was given at Guanica.

In November, 1948, [] advised that at a meeting of NPPR Municipal and National Board officers held on []

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1948, at NPPR headquarters, San Juan, it was revealed that money collected in a drive for "patriotic offerings" had amounted to [redacted] of this money would have to be paid out for newspaper advertising and radio time used incidental to the speech which PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had made at Rio Piedras on November 19, 1948, at a Nationalist commemorative celebration. In December, 1948, an Insular Police Detective at Guayama, Puerto Rico, advised that the speech which PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had made on November 19, 1948; had been carried by Radio Station WXRF at Guayama, Puerto Rico, and that for this service, Station WXRF had received \$100.00 by check from the Tropical Advertising Agency, Post Office Box 3485, San Juan.

In December, 1948, the NPPR General Assembly was held at a public building called the Ateneo Puertorriqueno at San Juan, Puerto Rico. It is not known how much the NPPR paid for the rental of this hall, but it is known that the Treasurer-General of the NPPR paid \$25.00 to the administrator of the Ateneo Puertorriqueno as a holding fee at the time that he made arrangements to rent the hall.

(e) Financial Aid to Arrested Nationalists

One type of expenditure which the NPPR has considered itself honor-bound to make has been financial assistance for persons who have been arrested for reasons connected with their Nationalist beliefs. In most cases prior to the Nationalist uprising in 1950, these were Nationalists who were arrested for violation of the Selective Service Law.

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In January, 1944, [redacted] advised that [redacted] one of the four main uses to which the funds of the Party were put, was to pay the expenses of the families of NPPR members who were imprisoned. In June and July, 1945, [redacted] an informant of known reliability in New York City, advised that NPPR leaders there were discussing the ways and means of raising \$1,000.00 for the defense of JULIO FINTO GANDIA who had been arrested for violation of the Selective Service Law. Correspondence between the NPPR delegation in New York City and the acting President of the NPPR in Puerto Rico, on various dates during 1945, were among the documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950. This correspondence indicates that the NPPR in Puerto Rico was requested

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to solicit funds to be used in the defense of PINTO GANDIA and that the funds which were sent from Puerto Rico to New York City enabled the Party "to meet part of the expenses incurred in the defense of PINTO."

Minutes of the San Juan Municipal Board for various meetings held during 1945 and 1946 reflect that many small sums were expended by that Board to provide small personal items and small monetary gifts to Nationalists who had been imprisoned and who were members of that Municipal Board. For example, \$3.50 was expended during April, 1945, to buy a pair of trousers and a shirt for a Nationalist who was incarcerated in the San Juan District Jail.

A police report dated at Rio Piedras on May 30, 1949, reflects that during May, 1949, the NPPR Sub Board for Barrio Bella Vista of Hato Rey collected funds to assist the Nationalists who had been arrested at Naranjito, Puerto Rico, for violation of the Selective Service Law. By police report dated July 2, 1949, Insular Police Detective [redacted] advised that the Mayaguez Municipal Board of the NPPR had held a parade from 10:00 o'clock til noon on June 26, 1949, to arouse interest in the case of Puerto Ricans imprisoned for violation of the Selective Service Law and to raise funds so that their cases might be appealed. b7C

Information appearing in documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, indicates that the NPPR leadership in Puerto Rico corresponded with OSCAR COLLAZO at New York City asking that \$2,000.00 be raised to pay for the printing of briefs in the appeals of eight Nationalists who were convicted for failure to register for Selective Service. Among the documents seized was an order dated September 26, 1949, calling on the NPPR Municipal Board for New York City to raise not less than \$2,000.00 for the legal defense of "our companions."

In November, 1949, Nationalists were observed attending a small table draped with the Nationalist flag near the Plaza of Ponce, Puerto Rico. The men attending the table advised that they were collecting funds to assist in the defense of eight Puerto Rican youths who were to be tried for failure to register for Selective Service. A leaflet which was obtained from this table is translated as follows:

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"Aid in the defense of the eight Puerto Rican youth imprisoned for fighting Yankee military conscription. - This way you will prevent your own sons and brothers from falling into the clutches of the Yankee Army."

According to information furnished in January, 1950, b7C by Insular Police Detective [redacted] of Mayaguez, the Treasurer-General of the NPPR stated at a meeting of the Municipal Board of the NPPR for Mayaguez held on January 5, 1950, that he intended to collect \$1,000.00 about the island and that this money was needed to finance the appeals of Nationalists who had been convicted of Selective Service violations.

According to information furnished by the Insular Police at San Sebastian, Puerto Rico, in March and July, 1950, the NPPR Municipal Board at San Sebastian was collecting funds at that time to aid in the legal defense of a member of that Board who had been arrested. Minutes of the Santurce Municipal Board for meetings held on various dates in 1950 reflect that small sums amounting to as much as \$10.00 were expended by that Municipal Board in connection with the arrest of one of its members. In October, 1950, [redacted] advised that the NPPR Municipal Board for Mayaguez was collecting funds so as to enable it to give \$10.00 per month to the wife of each Nationalist from that area who was imprisoned for violation of the Selective Service Law.

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(f) Support of NPPR Publications

The NPPR has incurred considerable expenses in connection with publications of magazines which have disseminated the propaganda of the Party.

From 1944 to 1948, a review entitled "Puerto Rico" was published by the Party leadership. Soon after this review was initiated, [redacted], a confidential informant at New York City, advised that about three thousand copies were being printed each month at a cost of about \$350.00 per month. The informant said that advertising in this review brought in approximately \$200.00 monthly. He reported that the magazine was being sold by Party members on the street and stated that every member of the NPPR was expected to subscribe.

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By letter dated September 25, 1944, at New York City, [redacted] at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, concerning 500 copies of a special issue of the review "Puerto Rico" which were being sent [redacted] for distribution. In his letter, [redacted] said that this edition of 4,000 copies had cost more than had been planned and that the plate for the printing of the cover of this copy of the review had cost \$25.00. [redacted] expressed a belief that this copy of the review should be sold for fifteen cents each so that the NPPR leadership in New York City might realize approximately ten cents per copy. In an earlier letter dated September 5, 1944, [redacted] had written that he expected that the cost of printing this special issue of the review "Puerto Rico" would amount to about \$500.00.

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Correspondence in 1946 and 1947 between [redacted] at New York City and [redacted] in Puerto Rico, revealed that the review "Puerto Rico" experienced considerable financial difficulties because the expenses in connection with its printing were very heavy. [redacted] requested that the [redacted] do his best to make sure that the Municipal Boards would send in the money for the copies they had received as soon as possible.

In November, 1947, [redacted] advised that the Imprenta Primavera, a printing establishment in San Juan, had been asked to print 10,000 copies of a Nationalist propaganda booklet entitled "The Synoptic History of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico." In April, 1948, [redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted] the Imprenta Primavera to set the price for printing the "Synoptic History of the NPPR" at several hundred dollars higher than his actual price so that [redacted] said that the Imprenta Primavera was not willing to do this. In August, 1948, [redacted] advised that the Imprenta Primavera had printed 5,000 copies of the "Synoptic History of the NPPR" and had charged the Party \$1,030.00 for the work. The informant said that PAULINO E. CASTRO and JULIO DE SANTIAGO had paid the Imprenta Primavera a total of \$520.00 on the bill and that the remaining \$510.00 had been placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection.

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(g) Support of Organizational Activity
And Maintenance of Party Headquarters

As with any organization, the NPPR has had to make various expenditures in connection with maintenance of its Party organization. It is noted, however, that the expenditures made for this purpose have been small compared to the expenditures made for the support of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, the Party President.

Minutes of the XXII Annual Assembly of the NPPR held at San Juan on July 15, 1945, contain various items concerning the organizational expenses of the Party. An attempt was made at this Annual Assembly to fix the general budget of the Party at \$1,000.00 a month, divided in the following manner: \$500.00 for maintaining an office in New York City; \$500.00 for maintaining an office in San Juan; \$100.00 for celebrations and propaganda. The resolution setting forth this information stated that an office for the General Secretariat of the Party, with competent personnel to attend to the needs of the movement, "was necessary to carry on the work of the Party" and that therefore these monthly expenditures were being authorized. There is no indication in any of the information that has been received, which would indicate that the Party was ever able to place this budget into operation.

Among other documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, were minutes of a meeting of the National Board of the NPPR which was held on February 25, 1946. These minutes include a statement of expenditures as follows:

Remittance of Funds to New York City	\$2,000.00
Purchase of an Automobile for the Party	500.00
Purchase of 21 Flags	150.00
Purchase of a Radio	100.00
Installation of a Telephone	50.00
Desk and Other Items for the Office	<u>200.00</u>
Total	\$3,000.00

It is noted that several of the items listed above appear to be expenses incurred in the setting up of an NPPR headquarters office in San Juan. An Insular Police report dated August 14,

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1948, reflects that the NPPR headquarters at Sol and Cruz Streets in San Juan was rented in the name of JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR and that JULIO DE SANTIAGO was currently paying the rent of \$40.00 each month. //

Expenditures have been made by the NPPR in connection with organization of new Sub Boards of the Party and with the reorganization of the Municipal Boards themselves. By letter dated May 27, 1946, at San Juan, the Treasurer-General of the NPPR informed the NPPR Delegate in New York City that "more money is being spent now because of the campaign to reorganize the Boards, and because of the meetings which are now being held in many towns on the island." The Treasurer-General wrote that these activities were a considerable expense to the Party, but that they were very necessary because the Party was approaching the time when the Annual Assembly would be held.

Minutes of the San Juan Municipal Board for its meeting held on December 12, 1946, reflect that this Board sponsored public meetings in the sections of San Juan known as La Perla and La Marina to arouse interest which might lead to the establishment of a Sub Board of the NPPR in those areas. The financial report presented at this meeting of the San Juan Municipal Board reflects that \$15.91 was expended in connection with the meeting held at La Perla and that \$23.76 was expended in connection with the meeting held at La Marina. Minutes of the San Juan Municipal Board for its meeting held on April 10, 1947, reflect that this Board held meetings in the Baldorioty Plaza of San Juan and in the area known as Puerta de Tierra for the purpose of arousing interest in the NPPR so that the membership might be increased and so that Sub Boards of the Party might be organized. The financial report included in the minutes of this meeting reflect that \$61.40 was expended by the Municipal Board in connection with the meeting which it held at the Plaza Baldorioty and that \$39.00 was expended in connection with the meeting held at Puerta de Tierra.

In September and October, 1948, [] advised that [] a national officer of the Party, was traveling about the island stimulating the reorganization of NPPR Municipal Boards. []

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(h) Arms and Ammunition

Information furnished by [] indicates that ammunition for use in target practice by members of the NPPR was purchased from funds made available by the Treasurer-General of the Party.

In October, 1950, [] advised that at a meeting of [] the NPPR [] a member of the Board turned over some money to the President of the Municipal Board, saying that the money was to be used to purchase arms. [] said that the person who delivered this money to the Municipal Board President also handed in a copy of a leaflet printed in Spanish: "Long Live Free Puerto Rico. Cooperate With the Puerto Ricans with the Sum of Fifty Cents or Seventy-Five Cents to Buy Arms."

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~~SECRET~~3. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS And Party Expenditures

Information from [] and information contained in the correspondence and other documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, indicates that the ultimate control of NPPR expenditures lay in the hands of the Party President, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. In late 1944, [] a reliable informant at New York City, advised that NPPR funds were under the direct control of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and were either kept by him or by certain members of the Party who enjoyed his full confidence.

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It has been reported that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS has several times taken an unrealistic view of NPPR finances and has spoken as though any amount of money might be raised by the Party whenever they so desired. In October, 1944, ALBIZU CAMPOS advised [] a reliable informant at New York City, that he was going to initiate a campaign to raise six million dollars and that he had been considering requesting a loan from the Republic of Cuba to the "Republic of Puerto Rico" for one million dollars. The informant reported that ALBIZU CAMPOS was entirely serious when making this statement. In June, 1948, [] advised that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was very unrealistic insofar as finances were concerned. Informant stated that ALBIZU would not permit any discussion of finances in his presence. He added that ALBIZU would order a thing to be done and would not consider any financial difficulty in the way of accomplishing it.

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Much of the support of the NPPR which has come from nonmembers of the Party has been in the form of direct contributions to or direct support of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. From December, 1947, to August, 1948, ALBIZU CAMPOS and members of his family lived at the Hotel Normandie in San Juan as the nonpaying guest of the hotel owner FELIX BENITEZ REXACH. [] advised in August, 1948, that ALBIZU CAMPOS and his family left the Hotel Normandie on August 21, 1948, because the independent contractor who had taken over the hotel dining room had insisted that ALBIZU pay for his meals. [] said that ALBIZU's personal food bill was small, but that the food for family and friends brought the total bill to almost \$40.00 a day. [] said that the bill for services rendered to ALBIZU during his stay at the hotel amounted to more than \$8,570.00 which the hotel auditor intended to write off as a bad debt. [] is of unknown reliability, but was in a position to know the information which he supplied.

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Information from [] indicates that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS often treated Party funds as his personal income. [] advised in January, 1949, that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was concerned about the lack of Party funds because he was very desirous of having the Party provide him with living quarters away from NPPR headquarters. In July, 1949, [] advised that the [] ALBIZU had taken for his personal use the small sum which the [] ed from the MPPR Municipal Board at New York City, thus leaving the Party treasury with no funds to pay the long overdue debts of the Party. In September, 1949, [] reported that the Treasurer-General of the NPPR had stated [] that ALBIZU CAMPOS was always asking for money and seemed to believe that the supply was inexhaustible. Informant reported that [] ALBIZU used the money for personal expenses and did not concern himself with Party debts.

In November, 1949, [] advised that at a meeting of NPPR Municipal and National Board officers which was held at NPPR headquarters, San Juan, on [] it was reported by the Treasurer-General of the Party that \$612.00 had been collected in a fund-raising campaign which started on November 1, 1949. [] said that [] collected. ALBIZU CAMPOS gave [] pay for a long []

[] his own disposal. [] pointed out that during the preceding few days, ALBIZU had [] which retailed for about [] [] further advised that JULIO DE SANTIAGO had declared that he could not continue as Party Treasurer while ALBIZU refused to make Party funds available to him. The informant reported that DE SANTIAGO had declared that the Party owed newspapers and radio stations and that he did not intend to accept the position as Treasurer-General again.

Information has been received indicating that ALBIZU CAMPOS made many of his expenditures through his personal secretary []. Among the documents seized from NPPR headquarters by the Insular Police on November 2, 1950, were a number of money order receipts including five money orders sent to Mrs. ALBIZU CAMPOS over a period from June 29, 1950, to October 19, 1950, totaling \$245.00, and

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other money order receipts such as one for \$20.00 sent to ANGELINA PLATET at Jayuya, Puerto Rico, on July 13, 1950, and three money orders totaling \$67.00 sent to ELIO TORRESOLA at Jayuya, Puerto Rico, in September and October, 1950. All of the above money orders were sent out by CARMEN MARIA PEREZ.

ALBIZU CAMPOS enjoyed distributing small sums publicly to needy persons. Insular Police report dated August 13, 1948, reflects that when ALBIZU visited Patillas, Puerto Rico, on August 12, 1948, he handed out about \$15.00 there in small change to the indigent patients in the Municipal Hospital.

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b7D Information from [] indicates that during 1948 and 1949, ALBIZU CAMPOS collected money through his followers in order that he might make a down payment in the purchase of a house. [] advised [] that as of that date PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had accumulated [] as the down payment for a house, but no information has been received indicating that such a purchase was ever made.

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b7D In April, 1950, [] advised that most funds collected by the NPPR were handed over directly to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS who disposed of them as he saw fit. In May, 1950, [] advised that ALBIZU had requested [] to supply his wife with a fixed weekly income of approximately \$50.00. In September, 1950, [] advised that the [] that every cent [] went directly to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. [] said that the [] that even so ALBIZU was not getting very much money. Later in September, [] advised that the Treasurer-General of the NPPR had collected approximately [] during the previous months of 1950 and that almost all of this money was turned over to ALBIZU CAMPOS for his personal support.

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~~SECRET~~D. Financial Status of the Party Prior to the
Uprising of October 30, 1950 - Chronological

The NPPR has never enjoyed a strong financial status. All information received concerning the finances of the Party indicates that throughout its history, one of its major problems has been concerned with the raising of funds and at no time has the Party ever enjoyed a substantial financial surplus.

Information received in 1936 indicates that the financial condition of the NPPR at that time was poor and that money for the Party was chiefly raised by public collection and by placing boxes in public places with a sign requesting donations to the Nationalist Army. Information received in 1936 indicates that the \$2,000.00 bond issue which the NPPR had sponsored in 1930 had raised little money since relatively few of the bonds were ever sold.

1941

In July, 1941, [] advised that the NPPR did not have any reserve of funds, but had always carried on its activities by means of subscriptions or donations whenever funds were needed for special occasions. [] said that in his opinion the Party "must stay dormant" until some of the wealthier people in Puerto Rico became interested in independence. [] said that to the best of his knowledge, the NPPR had never received funds from any outside source or political organization.

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In January, 1942, [] advised that the Treasurer-General of the NPPR set forth the following information in his Treasurer's report to the XIX Annual Assembly of the NPPR held on January 18, 1942, at Caguas, Puerto Rico:

Party income	\$1,438.87
Expenses	1,585.39
Deficit	147.52

The Treasurer-General's report also pointed out that the NPPR must raise funds to cover the expenses of the Foreign Secretary who was then in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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[] reported in January, 1943, that according to informants within the Party, the NPPR had been in a poor financial condition all during 1942. [] advised that no fixed dues were assigned to the members and that the Party depended for its funds upon voluntary donations from Party members or sympathizers and upon collections taken up at informal meetings held in different sections by the Party members. According to one informant of [] the financial condition of the Party grew more precarious after the arrest of PAULINO E. CASTRO, because CASTRO had been active and successful in the collection of funds even though the Party was somewhat dormant. (PAULINO E. CASTRO was sentenced on July 1, 1942, to two years imprisonment for violation of the Selective Service Law.)

[] reported that the Party income had dwindled so alarmingly that the Party had placed advertisements in "Betances", the Party publication, requesting financial aid from the members so that the National Board could meet its expenses and keep functioning.

At the Annual Assembly of the NPPR held at Caguas, Puerto Rico, on February 28, 1943, the Treasurer-General of the Party reported that \$939.08 was collected by the Party during the first six months of 1942 and that \$926.19 was collected during the last six months of 1942.

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1944

In 1944 the financial needs of the Party grew. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had been released from incarceration, and the Party now had to raise large sums to pay for his support, and after ALBIZU CAMPOS repudiated Communist support, the Party also had to pay for his hospital expenses (which according to both [] reliable informants at New York City, had been paid by the Communist Political Association and the International Labor Defense.) [] indicated that large sums were also needed during this year to pay for expenses of propaganda activity in Washington, D. C. In June, 1944, [] advised that JULIO PINTO GANDIA, Secretary-General of the Party, called a meeting of NPPR leaders in New York City during that month to discuss financial matters. [] reported that PINTO GANDIA declared that at least \$400.00 over and above the usual amount must be raised every month, and he produced circular letters signed by himself as Secretary-General to be distributed

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to the membership so that the weekly pledge form attached could be filled in and returned.

[] advised in July, 1944, that JULIO DE SANTIAGO and other Nationalist leaders who had returned to Puerto Rico following release from imprisonment, were planning to re-organize the NPPR in Puerto Rico and were conducting a fund-raising campaign so as to raise \$1,000.00 to send to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS to meet his hospital expenses in New York City. Information from [] indicates that \$1,000.00 was sent to New York City early in [], and this information was confirmed by [] who advised that [], the acting Treasurer-General of the NPPR [] New York City at that time, masking the []

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During August, 1944, [] advised that the goal of the fund-raising campaign which the Party conducted in Puerto Rico during the summer of 1944 was \$2,000.00. [] reported, however, that the campaign was not that successful. [] said that this money was handled in a very loose manner since [] in the []

In November, 1944, [] advised that the Treasurer-General of the Party had presented a Treasurer's report for 1944 reflecting that up to November 12, 1944, \$3,238.00 had been collected by the Party in Puerto Rico. [] said that the report reflected that the major expenditures had been the money remitted to New York City and the expenses of NPPR commemorative celebrations.

In late 1944, [] at New York City and [] in Puerto Rico advised that the Party leadership continually talked about the necessity for raising more money. [] advised that for a very long time, the finances of the Party had been in a bad state and that most of the funds secured came from donations solicited by leaders of the Party. He said that the Treasurer had been receiving only small monthly dues from NPPR members, contributed in accordance with their ability to pay. [] added, however, that the Party had few expenses in Puerto Rico, and that these expenses were usually

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met by subscriptions raised at the last minute. [] reported that in the fall of 1944, attempts were being made to arrange a better financial set-up within the Party and that the Treasurer-General, ISOLINA RONDON, had appointed JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR to travel about the island stimulating the regularization of money collection on the part of the Municipal Boards.

It is noted that [] advised in the fall of 1944 that []

[] Santurce, Puerto Rico, had stated that instructions had been issued to all Local Boards of the Party to regularize their finances and to collect monthly dues of twenty-five cents from each member.

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[] a reliable confidential source in San Juan, advised in May, 1945, that [] opened a bank account

[]
"In the late summer of 1945, [] advised that the NPPR was in very poor financial condition and that when the ex-Treasurer of the Party, ISOLINA RONDON, was voted out of office; she had turned over to the new Treasurer, JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR, only a little more than \$6.00. The informant stated that the collections of the Party were very meagre and the NPPR was trying to devise some means of obtaining additional funds but was having very little success. He stated that there was an urgent need for funds because PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had called for assistance. In her report to the XXII Annual Assembly of the NPPR, held at San Juan on July 16, 1945, the Treasurer-General of the Party stated that the NPPR had received \$6,023.00 during the preceding year and that there was only \$6.23 remaining in the treasury as a balance at the close of that fiscal year.

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Correspondence between NPPR leaders in New York City and leaders of the Party in Puerto Rico reflects that the NPPR was making large expenditures in New York City and needed large amounts of money in order to meet its debts. An example of the sort of information contained in this correspondence is reflected by a letter dated October 21, 1945, at New York City in which RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, at New York City, wrote to JULIO DE SANTIAGO in Puerto Rico, pointing out that the financial situation of the NPPR in New York City was very precarious and that the Party had incurred large debts in connection with PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS' hospitalization and support. This letter was among the documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950.

Minutes of a joint session of the National Board of the NPPR with officers of the Municipal Boards of the Party, for a meeting held on November 18, 1945, indicate that the Treasurer-General reported on the receipts which had been obtained since the new National Board of the Party went into effect. He also reported on the amounts which had been sent to New York and on the cash in the treasury. The figures for this report are not given in the minutes, except the figure of \$46.00 which is set forth as the increase in receipts during November over receipts during October.

Minutes of the National Board of the NPPR for its meeting held on December 23, 1945, contained a financial report by the Treasurer-General which is summarized as follows:

Income to the treasury since July 15, 1945	\$2,840.03
Expenditures since July 15, 1945	2,846.07
Deficit	6.04
Balance of the funds in the bank	127.68
Less deficit	6.04
Balance in the treasury of the Party	\$ 121.64

1946

By letter dated February 28, 1946, at San Juan, JULIO DE SANTIAGO, the acting President of the NPPR, wrote to PAULINO E. CASTRO, acting Secretary of the Party, calling upon the latter to aid the Treasurer-General in his efforts to secure funds

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throughout the Island of Puerto Rico. DE SANTIAGO called for a committee to be set up under the leadership of the Treasurer-General to go out and collect "not less than \$3,000.00" from among patriots and friends of the Party who were in good financial situations and who were not making monthly contributions to the General Treasury of the Party.

Minutes of the National Board of the NPPR for its meeting held on March 31, 1946, reflect that the Party leaders failed to collect the amount mentioned in this letter. The minutes contain a report by the Treasurer-General of the Party indicating that Party finances on March 31, 1946, were as follows:

General Fund	\$ 9.95
Reserve of 25%	306.78
Collected for PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS	200.00
Total	\$516.73

It is noted that among other documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, was a letter dated February 20, 1946, written to the acting President of the NPPR by the President of the NPPR Municipal Board for Utuado, Puerto Rico. This letter acknowledged a communication which had asked for contributions to the General Treasury but stated that the NPPR Municipal Board at Utuado did not even have sufficient funds to pay for the expenses which the President of that Board would incur by going to NPPR meetings.

By letter dated April 12, 1946, RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, the NPPR Delegate at New York City, explained that the expenses for the medical care and support of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS in New York City were very heavy and that the NPPR must send financial assistance. Apparently the acting President of the Party responded immediately to this communication, because a special meeting of NPPR leaders was convoked on April 16, 1946, at the urgent request of the acting President of the NPPR, during a commemorative celebration which the NPPR was holding on that date. Minutes of this meeting reflect that the acting President advised the group that a fund-raising campaign must be instituted to raise money for the Party.

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In May, 1946, [] advised that the finances of the NPPR were in such a poor condition that the Party leaders in Puerto Rico hoped to forego the Annual Assembly of the Party so as to avoid the expenses connected with that activity. The informant said that Party leaders in Puerto Rico were hoping that they would receive no word from New York City directing that the Assembly be held.

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By letter dated July 21, 1946, RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, from New York City, wrote to "JUAN" (JUAN JUARBE JUARBE) saying that "the old man" (PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS) was spending about \$500.00 monthly and that the Party had a debt of almost "cincuenta mil pesos" (fifty thousand dollars). Other correspondence seized by the Insular Police includes letters which MEDINA RAMIREZ wrote to NPPR leaders in Puerto Rico complaining of the economic crisis which the Party faced in New York City.

The Treasurer's report submitted by the Treasurer-General of the Party to the General Assembly of the NPPR which met on August 18, 1946, has been set forth in full earlier in this report. The summary of this Treasurer's report is as follows:

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
Total Receipts	\$7,594.42	
General Expenses and		
Propaganda		\$5,269.42
Sent to New York City		2,325.00
	\$7,594.42	\$7,594.42

Minutes of the San Juan Municipal Board of the NPPR for its meeting held on October 16, 1946, contain the report of a fund-raising campaign which had been conducted by a committee headed by the President of that Municipal Board. The report indicates that contributions were solicited in various municipalities in Puerto Rico, and that when the work of the committee was over, this committee handed to the Treasurer-General of the NPPR the sum of \$1,848.14. Another document seized by the Insular Police in December, 1950, was a letter dated December 25, 1946, at New York City, in which the NPPR Delegate at New York City wrote to the acting President of the Party in Puerto Rico, stating that the NPPR in New York had used up all of its resources

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and requesting that some action be taken on that problem by the National Board of the Party in Puerto Rico. Other letters seized by the Insular Police indicate that the NFPR Treasurer-General in Puerto Rico sent five money orders to New York City on December 27, 1946.

1947

A document dated January 20, 1947, at San Juan reads as follows:

"I have received from JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR, the following monies of the Nationalist Party which were in his custody as National Treasurer:

"Check from the Manager of the	
Royal Bank (of Canada)	\$3,150.00
Cash	8.82
Total	<u>\$3,158.82</u>

Signature: BUENAVENTURA RODRIGUEZ LUGO"

It is noted that RODRIGUEZ LUGO served as Treasurer-General of the Party during the early months of 1947 and that during February, 1947, RODRIGUEZ LUGO reportedly expended \$500.00 from the Party funds to purchase money orders to be sent to New York City.

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1948

According to information furnished by [] the NFPR was in a poor financial condition at the time of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS return to Puerto Rico in December, 1947. [] advised in December, 1947, that a full-scale financial campaign was being carried on to raise money for the Party. In December, 1950, [] recalled that this campaign was carried over into 1948 and that a considerable sum of money was raised. Documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, include a financial report dated March 1, 1948, by the Treasurer-General of the Party listing the sums which had been received by direct solicitation and the names of the contributors. The total secured in this manner was set forth as \$1,170.50.

In March, 1948, [] advised that the outstanding debts of the Party had used up all the funds collected by the

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NFPR and the Party had begun an intensive fund-raising campaign.

It is noted that among documents seized by the Insular Police in November, 1950, was a listing dated March 2, 1948, of debts contracted before and after the arrival of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. Debts contracted before the return of ALBIZU CAMPOS amounted to \$1,007.00 while debts contracted after the return of ALBIZU amounted to \$1,266.39.

[] advised in July, 1948, that the Party was in such urgent need of funds that a commission of NFPR leaders had visited various towns about the island seeking contributions. [] reported that the Treasurer-General asked local NFPR leaders for a list of potential contributors and had stated that those contributors need not be members of the Party since the NFPR was merely interested in their money. The pressing need of the Party for funds was demonstrated by the fact that the Treasurer-General of the Party prepared circular letters dated July 1, asking for monthly pledges of money and stating that a minimum of \$2,000.00 monthly was needed. The Treasurer-General also sent out printed letters dated July __, 1948, addressed to himself as Treasurer-General of the Party, to be used in making those monthly pledges. b2 b7D

In August and September, 1948, [] of the persons who were heading fund-raising drives for the Party and indicated that these drives were not meeting with much success. [] advised in September, 1948, that the raffle of the Party's 1941 Chrysler had produced only about \$800.00 and had left the Party without any usable means of transportation.

[] reported that the [] receiving demands for payment from the creditors of the NFPR and that he had no money to pay them. [] advised that according to the Treasurer-General, the Party treasury was completely empty [] so that the Party had no money to pay for new membership cards or to buy Party stationery. [] advised that the condition of the treasury was so desperate that it had not been possible to gather sufficient money to hire a taxi for Mrs. ALBIZU CAMPOS when she asked that transportation be provided []

[] one of the NFPR leaders eventually used his own car to provide Mrs. ALBIZU CAMPOS with the transportation that she desired.

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[] made available a copy of a circular letter dated November 3, 1948, which the Treasurer-General had sent out to all the Municipal Boards of the Party. This letter is translated in part as follows:

"To the Nationalist Municipal Boards:

"The Municipal Boards of the Nationalist Party, and in particular those individuals who are in charge of finances and economic matters..., are hereby informed that the National Treasury does not have at the present time even a single dollar with which to defray the most urgent expenses of the Party. The supreme leadership is being neglected as are all obligations previously incurred."

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The letter requested that the Municipal Boards submit as much money as they could within ten days.

[] advised in November, 1948, that at a meeting of NPPR Municipal and National Board officers held [] 1948, at NPPR headquarters, San Juan, it was revealed that the Municipal Boards collected [] of this money would have to be paid out for newspaper advertising and radio time incurred incidental to the NPPR public meeting held on November 19, 1948.

In connection with the arrest of [] at New York City on November 1, 1950, agents of the United States Secret Service seized a Treasurer's report of the New York City Board of the NPPR for 1948. The report reflects that the balance on hand in the treasury of this Municipal Board at the time that the report was closed, was \$165.44.

1949

In February, 1949, [] advised that [] meeting [] held at NPPR headquarters at San Juan on [] of the Party stated that the NPPR had [] in accumulated debts. The informant said that a collection taken up at this meeting amounted to []

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[redacted] advised in April, 1949, that many problems continued to plague the NPPR and that the financial difficulties of the Party constituted the chief item for discussion at a [redacted] NPPR headquarters on [redacted]. The informant said that the Municipal Board officers brought to this meeting the money which they had collected, and that this money totaled about [redacted]

In May, 1949, [redacted] advised that the Treasurer-General of the Party was complaining that the Municipal Boards of the Party were not cooperating financially and did not answer his letters. [redacted] had been collected by the Party through the sale of tickets for the raffle of a painting, but that probably half of that amount would have to be given to the artist.

In July, 1949, [redacted] advised that the Treasurer-General of the NPPR gave the following financial report at a meeting of NPPR officials held [redacted] at NPPR headquarters, San Juan:

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[redacted]

The NPPR's expenses for this same period were [redacted] leaving a deficit [redacted] representing unpaid bills.

In September, 1949, [redacted] advised that the NPPR was in desperate need of funds to pay Party obligations, especially those incurred in connection with international propaganda activity of the Party. [redacted] stated that [redacted] ALBIZU CAMPOS was always asking for money and did not concern himself with Party debts, even though the rent for the NPPR headquarters in San Juan had not been paid for several months. Later in September, 1949, [redacted] advised that on [redacted] of the Party went to various towns about the island soliciting contributions for the Party, but they did not secure any money whatsoever.

[redacted] advised in October, 1949, that at a meeting of [redacted] NPPR officials held on [redacted] at NPPR headquarters, [redacted]

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San Juan, [redacted] a financial statement showing that for the three months, July, August and September, 1949, the National Treasury of the Party received a total of [redacted] more than was received. The Treasurer-General stated at this meeting that the [redacted] deficit represented unpaid bills. b2 b7D

In November, 1949, [redacted] reported that at a meeting of NPPR officials held at NPPR headquarters, San Juan, on [redacted] reported the results of a fund-raising drive which had been conducted that month. The Treasurer's report indicated [redacted] had been collected and that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had distributed this money in the following fashion: [redacted]

[redacted] advised that [redacted] stated in his hearing that he could not [redacted] PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS refused to make Party funds available to pay the Party debts. The informant said that the [redacted] the Party owed newspapers and radio stations and that the money which he received did not begin to meet the Party obligation.

By police report dated December 19, 1949, [redacted] of the Internal Security Squad of the Insular Police, supplied information secured by [redacted] and Insular Police officers [redacted] concerning the General Assembly of the NPPR held on December 18, 1949, at San Juan. This police report reported a speech by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS containing the following remarks: b7C

"I have to announce that the National Treasury is empty. There is no money. It isn't that JULIO DE SANTIAGO has done a bad job. He has written letters and sent telegrams, but you with your apathy and indifference have caused him to fail.... What we need is not \$3,000.00 or \$4,000.00. The liberating movement needs hundreds of thousands of dollars....

"....Raise your right hand, all who are disposed to sacrifice their lives and divest themselves of their finances defending the cause....

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"....The National Board decreed a national collection by the Local Boards and you have done nothing.... Tomorrow \$600.00 is needed and I tell you that the money must be in San Juan tomorrow without fail. We must file an appeal ... on behalf of the six Nationalist prisoners. That is the reason we need \$600.00... remember the oath that you just took."

1950

In February, 1950, [] advised that the Treasurer-General of the Party had been canvassing the various Municipal Boards soliciting funds and asking for dues payments in advance. b2 The informant said that in [] the Treasurer-General collected approximately [] b7D

[] the Treasurer-General was complaining that Municipal Boards were not sending in any money and that everyone was writing that they had no more money to give. [] pointed out that the Treasurer-General had already collected many dues for the entire year and other dues well in advance.

In May, 1950, [] advised that the Treasurer-General was making frequent trips about the island soliciting contributions but was not receiving very much money. [] reported that the Party treasury was empty and that ALBIZU CAMPOS had stated that he owed thousands of dollars. [] added that the

[] In July, 1950, [] advised that the Party was in very poor financial condition and that the Treasurer-General and two other Nationalist leaders had gone about the island for several days soliciting contributions. [] stated that the people contacted by these officers were reluctant to cooperate but gave them small sums of money to get rid of them. [] advised that an estimate of the total amount collected by the Treasurer-General of the Party during 1950 was approximately \$1,000.00, almost all of which was given directly to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS for his personal support. [] advised that the Treasurer-

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General had stated in [redacted] that the treasury was empty

[redacted]
[redacted] that every cent which he collect
was going directly to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS but that, even so,
ALBIZU was not getting very much money, not sufficient to allow
him to eat properly.

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III. SITUATION FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1950
THROUGH JUNE 30, 1951

A. Financial Structure of the Party

During the Nationalist revolt which began on October 30, 1950, the Treasurer-General of the NPPR was killed and almost all municipal and national officers of the Party were arrested by the Insular Police. This left the Party with no organization to gather funds and, according to information furnished by [redacted] in December 1950 [redacted]

In January, 1951, [redacted] advised that ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET (the sister of GRISELIO TORRESOLA, killed while attempting to assassinate the President) was the new Treasurer-General of the NPPR. [redacted] reported that Mrs. PLATET was [redacted]

collections and to [redacted] During April, 1951, [redacted] advised that the solicitation of funds in the San Juan area was being carried on by a "fund-raising commission" consisting of the following persons: [redacted]

In June, 1951, [redacted] of the Insular Police, advised that a police informant, reliability unknown, had reported that some members of the NPPR were losing trust in [redacted] and suspected that [redacted]

B. Sources of Funds

1. Fund-Raising Campaigns in Puerto Rico

By police memorandum dated November 14, 1950, Lieutenant JUAN B. SOLER, Commandant of the Insular Police at Adjuntas, Puerto Rico, reported that PABLO JIMENEZ GONZALEZ, whom he described as a Nationalist disguised as an Independentist, had communicated

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with Dr. JOSE A. LANAUZE ROLON at Ponce, Puerto Rico, telling the latter that a respectable sum of money had been collected at Adjuntas, Puerto Rico, for the defense of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. (LANAUZE was a prominent leader of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico until his death on May 1, 1951.) Later information supplied by the Insular Police reflects that a small closed meeting, attended by Nationalists and by members of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico, was held on November 18, 1950, at the residence of Mrs. EUSEBIA ROLON DE LANAUZE (mother of Dr. JOSE LANAUZE) in Barrio Saltillo of Adjuntas, Puerto Rico, to discuss the collection of funds for the NPPR.

In December, 1950, Insular Police Detective [] at Ponce, Puerto Rico, advised that three individuals, whom he described as Nationalists, were visiting business houses in Ponce, collecting funds and were representing themselves as b7C members of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico.

[] advised in December, 1950, that a meeting of the wives and relatives of imprisoned NPPR members was held on [] at the home of [] in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. [] reported that [] was in charge of the meeting which was called to discuss plans for the collection of funds to support Nationalist families whose breadwinners were in jail. According to [] declared that \$7.00 b2 weekly must be given to every such family in the Mayaguez area b7D and that there were twenty families in need of this support. [] stated that about \$30.00 was being raised each week by public collection and that he was personally contributing about \$10.00 a week out of his own pocket. [] reported that [] delivering \$7.00 a week to the wives of incarcerated Mayaguez Nationalists. (At the time that the above information was furnished by [] was free on \$25,000.00 bond which he had personally furnished to secure his release after his arrest during the Nationalist uprising.)

In December, 1950, [] advised that JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE was collecting funds for the legal defense of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. (HERNANDEZ VALLE was the lawyer directing the legal defense.) Later in December, 1950, [] advised that CARMEN RIVERA SOTOMAYOR and her mother, JOSEFINA (the mother and sister of the Nationalist leader, JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR) were collecting funds for the NPPR. [] said that the collections

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were exceeding their expectations and that the two women claimed to have received \$100.00 from a non-Nationalist store proprietor in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

In January, 1951, [] advised that he had been contacted by Nationalists from Aguada, Puerto Rico, and asked by them to assist in the collection of funds which were to be sent to RAFAEL CANCEL in Mayaguez for use in maintaining the families of imprisoned Nationalists. It is noted that [] reported in [] that RAFAEL CANCEL of Mayaguez was selling some of his property in an attempt to secure sufficient funds for the successful legal defense of his own case. [] is of known reliability.

By police memorandum dated February 3, 1951, Lieutenant MARTIN NIEVES, Commandant of the Insular Police Detachment at San Sebastian, Puerto Rico, reported that during January, 1951, Nationalists at San Sebastian took up a collection for the defense of the incarcerated Nationalist leader, MANUEL RODRIGUEZ NUNEZ. In February, 1951, [] advised that AGUSTIN MALDONADO and CARMEN OTERO DE TORRESOLA (widow of GRISELIO TORRESOLA) were collecting funds in the Rio Piedras-San Juan area for the legal defense of the Nationalist leaders. In April, 1951, [] advised that JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE and ANGELINA TORRESOLA had been collecting funds during March in the San Juan-Rio Piedras area for the legal defense of the imprisoned Nationalists.

Later in April, 1951, [] advised that [] were visiting potential contributors in the San Juan-Rio Piedras area as a "fund-raising commission". The informant reported that [] the "commission" was trying to collect \$500.00 to be used for appealing the convictions of NPPR members.

In May, 1951, [] advised that the Nationalists in the Barrio Santana area of Arecibo, Puerto Rico, were collecting funds in that vicinity to be used in appealing the sentences of the NPPR leaders.

In May, 1951, [] advised that direct solicitation of funds from NPPR members and sympathizers was being made by "fund-raising commissions" because the Party had urgent needs

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for funds to pay legal expenses and there were no functioning Municipal Boards through which those funds might be raised.

2. Fund-Raising Campaigns In the United States

In January, 1951, [] advised that [] during the latter part of January, 1951, that fund collection on behalf of the imprisoned Nationalists was being carried out with considerable success in New York City. Early in February, 1951, [] a reliable informant at New York City, advised that JULIO PINTO GANDIA [] was continuing to collect funds for the defense of the imprisoned Nationalists, but that over the week end of [] b2
[] had been able to collect only [] b7D
Later in February, 1951, [] furnished a ticket for the opening of the Club Indo-Americano to take place at New York City []
[] been distributing tickets for this dance and that the proceeds of the dance were reportedly intended for the defense of NPPR leaders in New York City and in Puerto Rico.

In December, 1950, United States Secret Service Agent [] made available a lottery ticket printed in Spanish and reading as follows: b7C

"The Nationalist Board of Chicago will award the sum of \$115.00 in cash as follows: 1st prize \$100.00; 2nd prize \$10.00; 3rd prize \$5.00. This lottery will take place on December 31, 1950, at 109 W. Illinois Street.

"Officials: GONZALO LEBRON, Representative
BERNARDO S. TORRES, President

"Value: 100 votes"

No activity was observed at [] b7C
[] which would indicate that any drawing or b7D
lottery activity took place there. It is noted that in November, 1950, [] made available correspondence reflecting that GONZALO LEBRON had been appointed by JULIO PINTO GANDIA to organize the NPPR movement in Chicago, and had been instructed []
[] to send all funds he collect in Chicago directly to the Treasurer-General of the NPPR in Puerto Rico.

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The New York City Spanish language newspaper "La Prensa" in its issue for January 31, 1951, published an item reflecting that a "Committee for the Defense of Puerto Rico Political Prisoners" had been set up in Chicago, Illinois, under the direction of GONZALO LEBRON. The article stated that, "The chief function will be to raise funds to help the political prisoners defray their expenses in their approaching trials." In March, 1951, [redacted], a reliable confidential informant at Chicago, Illinois, advised that NPPR members in the Chicago area paid no dues and that money to meet the expenses of the Board and to make up the amounts sent to Puerto Rico, was raised by contributions of the members and by donations solicited from among the Puerto Ricans resident in the Chicago area. In March, 1951, [redacted] advised the he had learned [redacted] that the latter was sending [redacted] to Puerto Rico as a contribution for the defense of imprisoned Nationalists. In April, 1951, [redacted] advised that [redacted] contemplated sending a sum of money to Puerto Rico [redacted] for the defense of the "political prisoners." [redacted] advised that on that day, [redacted] obtained two postal money orders for \$100.00 each made out to [redacted] San Juan, Puerto Rico, and mailed them to the latter. These money orders were obtained in the name of [redacted] which, according to [redacted] is the name of [redacted] of the NPPR. In May, 1951, [redacted] advised that on [redacted], the Chicago Municipal Board of the NPPR had sponsored a luncheon at \$5.00 per plate and netted \$80.00 which was sent to Puerto Rico for the defense of the arrested Nationalists. [redacted] further advised that GONZALO LEBRON was attempting to sell photographs of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS to the Puerto Ricans resident in the Chicago area at \$2.00 a picture in order to raise funds for the NPPR.

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C. Expenditures

During the period November, 1950, to June, 1951, most expenditures made on behalf of the NPPR were made in connection with the legal defense of Nationalists who had been incarcerated in connection with the Nationalist uprising in October and November, 1950. It is noted that the lawyer in charge of the defense of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, has been reported [redacted] and by an informant of the Insular Police as active in the solicitation of funds. In December, 1950, [redacted]

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reported expenditures made at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, by RAFAEL CANCEL for the support of Nationalist families where the breadwinner had been imprisoned for Nationalist activities.

In December, 1950, [] advised that JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE was soliciting funds for the legal defense of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, and [] reported that the Treasurer-General of the Party had stated that the funds which were being collected in the name of the NPPR were being used to pay the lawyers who were to defend the Nationalists incarcerated following the Nationalist revolt.

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b7D In March, 1951, [] advised that ALFONSO VALLE DIAZ (an NPPR leader at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico) had remarked on the Party's need for money not only for the legal defense of accused Nationalists but also in order to retain the Nationalist headquarters at Sol and Cruz Streets, San Juan. According to the informant, VALLE said that the rent on the NPPR headquarters had not been paid for several months.

In April, 1951, [] advised that JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE had stated that \$500.00 was needed in order to appeal the convictions of NPPR members. HERNANDEZ VALLE explained that the money was necessary in order to obtain transcriptions of court proceedings to be used in the presentation of the appeals to the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico.

D. Financial Status of the Party

All information received indicates that the NPPR had a difficult time securing the necessary funds for the legal defense of its imprisoned members during the period November, 1950, through June, 1951. [] advised in February, 1951, that AGUSTIN MALDONADO, the leader of the NPPR at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, had stated that the NPPR did not have sufficient funds to pay the legal expenses necessary for the defense of the arrested Nationalists, and that the Party members should be working hard on the fund-raising drive.

In March, 1951, [] reported that [] the NPPR was short of funds necessary for the adequate defense of the arrested members of the Party and was also in []

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San Juan, for nonpayment of rent. [] said that []
[] remarked that he did not know how the Party was going
to raise sufficient money to pay that rent. (It is noted that
elsewhere in this report the rent of the NPPR headquarters was
listed as \$40.00 monthly.)

[] advised in April and in May, 1951, that the
Nationalists were experiencing great difficulty in their
attempts to raise funds.

In June, 1951, [] reliable informant at New York
City, advised that [] the NPPR Municipal Board
at New York City [] send cash on hand to San Juan
since Nationalists there had something important to communicate
by cable but could not do so for lack of money.

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